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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1874.

HOUSE.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act of February 18, 1793, in regard to the enrollment of coasting and fishing vessels. It provides that the act shall not be so construed as to apply to canalboats or boats employed on internal waters or canals of any State, and that all such boats, except only such as are provided with sails or propelling machinery adopted to lake and coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with Canada, shall be exempt from the provisions of that act and from the payment of all customs and other taxes under any act of Congress. Passed.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate all frauds, unfairness and irregularities connected with the Indian administration in the fiscal year of 1874. Referred.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to report from Judiciary Committee a bill to prevent maladministration in the Civil Service of the United States by officers against whom articles of impeachment have been presented. The bill provides that whoever, being a civil officer of the United States, except the President or Vice President, shall be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors by the House of Representatives, shall be suspended until he shall be discharged from such impeachment by the Senate or the withdrawal of the impeachment. The second section provides that the duties, jurisdiction and powers of every suspended officer, during the term of such suspension, shall be exercised by any other officer authorized by law to exercise the functions of the office in case of the resignation or inability of such civil officer, or in case no provision is made by law, it authorizes the President to appoint an officer to perform the duties of such suspended officer, and to receive the salary and emoluments belonging to such officer.

Mr. G. F. HOAR asked whether the bill included Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. BUTLER replied that it did, and was reported in view of certain Judges. The Judiciary Committee had now before it charges against three Judges. He had in his mind one judge (alluding to Judge Durell) against whom it was alleged that as soon as he could hold court long enough to clear up his business for his friends, he would resign. It was a great scandal that an impeached officer should continue to exercise the functions of the office.

Mr. MOREY objected to the bill being reported.

Mr. BUTLER—That will not save Durell.

Objection being made, the bill was not reported. On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, it was ordered that the Speaker's warrant be issued for the attachment of G. H. Patrick, of Montgomery, Alabama, and that he be brought before the House for contempt for refusing to appear before the Judiciary Committee and testify in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Busted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. McNulty in the Chair.

The committee rose at three and reported forty private bills, more than one-half being Pension bills, which were thereupon passed by the House. None of them were of any public interest.

The House then resumed consideration of the Currency bill, and was addressed by Mr. KELLEY in opposition thereto and in favor of the 3.65 bonds bill introduced by him. He regarded the pending bill as fraught with great danger to the country and revenues. Its title was delusive. It was represented in the title as proposing to establish free banking. He was in favor of free banking, and therefore opposed to this bill, which sought to extend the monopoly of the banking system already so odious to the country. It proposed to extend the provisions of the present law as to the deposit of bonds to secure circulation, so that it might well be entitled "a bill to increase the market price of United States bonds, and create speculation on the part of the few." The only banking system that had maintained its integrity, had been that which had dispensed bullion as security for the redemption of notes. Who had ever lost a pound by the notes of the Bank of England, or who had ever lost a dollar by the failure of a United States Treasury note to buy him a dollar's worth of any American production?

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Kelley whether the man who bought a United States bond, another promise of the United States, with greenbacks or national bank notes, had not to take some 15% per cent. less in bonds than the face value of its notes.

Mr. KELLEY declined to answer, and said he preferred to make his own speech. The South and West were in no condition to buy bonds in the speculative market, as they would have to do in order to establish banks if the bill passed. They were in no better condition to do so now, than they had been for the last four years, and if new bonds were established under the bill in the South and West, it would be by the capitalists and capital now east of the Hudson. They would represent an absenteeism which would be as fatal to industry and the prosperity of those sections as the English landholders in Ireland had been fatal to the prosperity of that unhappy island.

Mr. Kelley's positions were criticised by Messrs. BURCHARD and MERIAM, and the latter Mr. BUTLER replied, sustaining the 3.65 bond proposition, saying, in answer to a question about the effect of adding forty-four millions to the currency, that the increase was only 1-42 part of the whole sum and he thought that no man would consider his whisky much diluted if it had only 1-42 part of water added to it.

The House soon after adjourned.

FORT WAYNE.

The Methodist Conference--Reports from Educational Institutions of the Church--A Liberal Contribution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 4, 1874.

The Methodist Conference assembled this morning at the usual hour. Reports of the various committees were read. Several local preachers were elected elders and deacons.

A collection was raised for building a church in Ogden City, Utah, solicited by Brother Lamb, of the Rocky Mountain Conference.

Dr. Raymond addressed the Conference on behalf of the Garrett Biblical Institution, of Wooster, Ill. This institution, he said, was now preparing one hundred and fifty young men for the ministry.

Dr. Andrews, President of the Indiana Asbury University, made a few remarks in reference to the institution. He said the number of students was between 450 and 500, three-fifths professing Christians, many entering the ministry, about forty already licentiates.

On the report of the Ft. Wayne Methodist College, a long debate was made in regard to the debt of the institution. $10,000 was asked to liquidate the debt and repair the building. A subscription of over $11,000 was raised, seven thousand being subscribed by the ministers alone.

NEWCASTLE, IND.

Movement Towards the Formation of a New People's Party.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWCASTLE, IND., April 4, 1874.

A meeting was held to-day to form a new party. Resolutions favoring reform were adopted, and the meeting inaugurated a movement looking toward the organization of a People's party. Delegates were selected, representing the different townships in Henry county, to meet on the first Saturday in August, to nominate a ticket for next fall's election. Speeches were made by several present. Little or no enthusiasm was manifested.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Six inches of snow in Chicago.

Four inches of snow fell at Bucyrus, O., Saturday night.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson is again in Washington.

The steamship Prussian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland on Saturday.

The steamers Weser, from Bremen, and Tyriane, from Marseilles, have arrived at New York.

R. West & Co., clothiers and merchant tailors, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, made an assignment on Saturday.

A contract, settling all business difficulties between Boston and Maine and the Eastern railroads, has been signed.

General Jose de la Concha, the new Captain General of Cuba, has arrived at Porto Rico and is expected in Havana to-day.

April 29, has been named as the day for a eulogistic address in Boston upon Charles Sumner by Senator Schurz. The Mayor will preside, and Wendell Phillips will introduce the orator.

Reports from the famine districts of India show a general improvement in the condition of the people except in the northwestern portion of Tirhoot, where over 500,000 people are still dependent upon the government. The spring crop is good, except in Tirhoot.

The Boston *Evening Journal* says it is currently reported that Secretary Richardson has secured his passage for Europe in a steamer leaving about the middle of May. It is also stated that he proposes connecting himself with a foreign banking house.

Hon. Jacob Butler, of Muscatine, Iowa, Vice President of the Marine bank of Chicago, suddenly became violently insane on Friday, and has been removed to an insane asylum. His insanity is said to have been caused by failing health and the cares of business.

The tenth ballot for United States Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature resulted as follows: The whole number of votes cast was 250; necessary to a choice, 126. Dawes, 88; Hoar, 75; Curtis, 64; Adams, 13; Banks, 5; Pierce, 2; ex-Mayor Huston, Whittier and Phillips each received one vote.

United States District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, insists that William D. Hughes, his second assistant, shall resign. The reasons assigned are that the assistant has cultivated too close relations with the ring and his friends, revealed the secrets of the office and compassed the removal of Tenney.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

OPERATIONS RESUMED BEFORE BILBAO—BOTH SIDES STRENGTHENING THEMSELVES—SIX HUNDRED REPUBLICANS SURPRISED AND CAPTURED.

BAYONNE, April 5.—Active operations in front of Bilbao were resumed on the 3d inst., with the bombardment of Abanto by the Republican forces. Previous to that date there had been no fighting since the 28th of March. Marshal Serrano is reorganizing his forces, and the Carlists are strengthening their positions. Gen. Tristany is reported to have surprised and captured a detachment of 600 Republicans near Calaz, 400 miles from Barcelona. The surprise was so complete that the Republicans surrendered without firing a gun.

France.

DEATH OF CHARLES ERNEST BEULE.

PARIS, April 5.—Charles Ernest Beule, a distinguished classical scholar and member of the Assembly, is dead.

[Beule was born in Saumur, June 29, 1826. Two of his works on archæology were published by order of the Minister of Public Instruction and acquired for him a membership of the Academy of Fine Arts and the Archæological Chair in the Imperial Library. His explorations in Athens and Carthage were considered most valuable, and his contributions to literature have made him widely known.]

England.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON HOME RULE.

LONDON, April 6.—Professor Goldwin Smith has a long letter in the *News* on home rule. He adverts generally to the improvement in local institutions and giving them legislative powers for the administration of local affairs, similar to those of the legislatures of American States.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 4.—Steamships Minnesota and Cornwall, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 4.—Consols 92@92⅞. 5-20's 1865, 109⅜; do, 1867, 109; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 103⅝. Erie, 35½; Erie preferred, 66; New York Central, 92.

PARIS, April 5.—Rentes, 60 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 4.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 45s 5d.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Riotous Proceedings in Mt. Vernon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MT. VERNON, O., April 5, 1874.

The monotony in the whisky war was broken to-day. Sometime ago the Mayor ordered the City Marshal to remove the shanties from the streets in which the women took shelter, to guard saloons, and also to keep the streets clear. He refused to do this, and the Mayor, with a posse, appeared on the streets to-day and commenced hauling down the shanties while women were in them. This drew a very large crowd and compelled the Mayor and his force to stop work. Just then, some one in the crowd struck a Mr. Beach a blow, knocking him down. A scene of great confusion followed, which bade fair to become a serious affair, but by the prompt action of the officers the mob was controlled. It is feared great trouble will yet come from the whisky war here, as those who at first were in sympathy with the women have turned against them since their spy system has been in force.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—The following is among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic City Convention to-day:

Resolved, That, as a means of settling the question of the sale of liquor, ale, beer and wine, we are in favor of a judicious constitutional provision for its regulation, and to secure such an end our members to the Constitutional Convention are hereby respectfully requested to vote to submit to the people a proposition for a prudent and stringent license system.

Dayton.

DAYTON, April 4.—The political feeling is intense, both parties being vigorously at work. The whole mass of liquor dealers, some hundreds in number, and with a superabundance of money, are working with tremendous energy and are sanguine of electing the whisky ticket. The Republicans, reinforced by many of the best Democrats, are hopeful but not sanguine. For three years past the city has given a small Democratic majority, and as the liquor men consider their bar-rooms in danger, they are not neglecting any points. There are more drunken men in town than were ever before seen. Free whisky flows. The Republicans do not pretend to work in saloons, as every one of them is on the Democratic side. The best impression of Democrats is that they will carry the city by several hundred—some say over 500—but there will be much quiet Democratic voting against the whisky ticket. The crusaders were out again to-day, in spite of the disagreeable weather. They have row been in the streets a month. The prospects are not encouraging.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Warning to Railroad Conductors.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Fennimore and Foy, conductors on the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement, were each sentenced to-day to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and costs of court. The Judge said he listened to the appeal of counsel for the corporation, and did not add imprisonment to the fine in the sentence.

Suicide in a Columbus Saloon.

COLUMBUS, April 4.—A man about thirty-five years old, supposed to be Charles Ferguson, of St. Louis, committed suicide in a saloon this morning, taking morphine in a glass of beer. Deceased was dressed as a laboring man and said he had walked from St. Louis. On his person a letter was found, dated at Chicago, January 23, signed by Thomas Sharp, Chicago, and addressed to Charles Ferguson, Urbana, Ohio, congratulating him on his giving up the use of liquor. A trip pass over a Western road in the name of Winslow Johnson and a memorandum book having on one of its pages the names of Mrs. Jennie Wright and Jane Green, Toledo, Ohio, was also found in his pocket.

Murder of a New Orleans Retired Merchant.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Edward Claren, a retired merchant, was murdered last night and his body thrown into the new basin. There is no clue to the murderer.

Murder in a Billiard Saloon.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—A *Gazette* special from Bluffton, Indiana, says a horrible murder was perpetrated in that town last night. Philip Jones, an old farmer, tried to make peace between a party of roughs who were quarreling and fighting over a game of billiards in the only drinking saloon that has not yielded to the women's movement. One of the rowdies, Benjamin F. Fred Shrock Jones on the head with a billiard cue, crushing his skull, kicked him in the face when down and then fled. Jones died soon after. Field has not been arrested. The excitement is intense.

Murder in Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 5.—Two colored men named Charles Smith and George Boyer, quarreled to-day in the presence of their wives. Smith drew a knife upon Boyer when the latter shot Smith, killing him instantly. Boyer gave himself up.

Burglary in Utica—Money and Bonds Stolen.

UTICA, N. Y., April 5.—The drug and grocery store of Comstock Bros., of this city, was entered by burglars this morning. The vault and safe inside of which were broken open and $150 in money and $20,000 in railroad, telegraph, bank and park association bonds were taken. The following Utica, Shenango and Susquehanna Railroad bonds were stolen: 13 shares, No. 766; 15 shares, No. 483; 4 shares, No. 741.

CASUALTIES.

Hunter Accidentally Shot.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., April 4, 1874.

Gardner Shaneck, a farmer, in company with two brothers, hunting geese on the plains last evening about seven miles from here, accidentally shot himself through the neck with a shot gun and expired in two minutes. He lived four miles southwest of this place and is unmarried.

Drowning of two Boston Ladies and their Attendant.

BOSTON, April 4.—News has been received here from Cordova, Brazil, of the drowning of two daughters of Dr. B. A. Gould and their female attendant, while bathing.

Balloon Collapses and Falls Six Hundred Feet.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Barbier's balloon, "Les Ecours," made an ascension yesterday afternoon from Woodward's Gardens. When nearly over the town of San Landro, six hundred feet in the air, the balloon collapsed. There were four men and two ladies in the car. The balloon struck the ground with great force and dragged about tared hundred yards. No lives were lost, but all the occupants of the car were hurt—none seriously. All but Barbier returned to this city last night.

Sandusky Man Found Drowned.

MORPETH, CANADA, April 4.—The body of a man supposed to be John Donnelly, of Sandusky, Ohio, was found yesterday on the lake side of the river Rondeau.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Probable Compromise on Finance.

An Increase of Bank Circulation of a Hundred Millions,

AND PROPORTIONATE RETIREMENT OF LEGAL TENDERS.

Spirit of Opposition to Louisville and Portland Canal.

INVESTIGATION OF ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

Saturday's Session of the House.

BUTLER'S BILL REGULATING IMPEACHMENT OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

Resignation of Chairman of Committee on District of Columbia.

TEXT OF THE FINANCE BILL BEFORE THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1874.

Compromise on Financial Measures.

There is an impression among members of the Finance Committee that an adjustment of the pending divisions in the Senate upon the questions of inflation and contraction will be reached to-morrow upon the basis of an increase of about one hundred millions in the national bank circulation and a concurrent retiring of fifty per cent. of this amount of legal tenders as the national bank circulation is issued. Upon an analysis of this, it will be seen that the suggested compromise is in the direction of the views of the President given in these dispatches as expressed in a conversation with the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL a few days ago, as it is an expansion in the direction of free banking, accompanied with a provision for the redemption of the legal tenders.

Resignation of Navy Clerk.

Holmes E. Offley, for some years Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, will resign in a few days to engage in the collection of moneys and the transaction of other business with the various Executive departments.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

The opposition to the passage of the Louisville and Portland Canal bill, led by Conkling in the Senate and Wheeler in the House, both of New York, is owing to the fact that a large share of the bonds are owned by two parties in New York. Senators Sherman, Scott, Wright and Ferry, of the Finance Committee, are in favor of the immediate acquisition of the canal, and the opinion is expressed that this will pass.

Investigation of the Seal Fisheries.

Mr. Elliott, agent of the Treasury Department for the investigation of the seal fisheries of Alaska, will start for the seal islands on the 20th instant. During the summer Mr. Elliott will visit the Russian islands, Commandor and Behring, four hundred miles west of the American island of St. Paul, and St. George, in the heart of Behring sea, and also the land north. The object of this visit is to obtain reliable information respecting the Russian mode of conducting seal fisheries before the department attempts to act upon the proposed increase of the present number of seals permitted to be killed annually on the American islands.

The Private Calendar of the House,

which contained nearly two hundred bills, after the work of Friday and Saturday now contains about twenty-five. The majority of the bills passed were for pensions, mostly to private soldiers, and consequently they did not separately involve large amounts. The bills reported from the Committee on War Claims were generally objected to, and there is a manifest disposition not to commit the House too far to the payment of war claims.

Butler's Impeachment Bill.

General Butler reported from the Committee on Judiciary, yesterday, a bill providing that in case of the impeachment of any civil officer, except President or Vice President, such officer shall be deprived of his office while the trial is in progress. He intimated that at least three United States Judges would be impeached at this Congress. These are Busteed, of Alabama, Durell, of Louisiana, and Story, of Arkansas. The bill was framed for the special purpose of meeting their cases.

Chairmanship of the District Committee.

Hon. Robert L. Hale, of New York, in his letter to the Speaker resigning the Chairmanship of the District of Columbia Committee, states no reason for his action, but it is doubtless in consequence of the action of the House some days ago on the bill for the construction of an iron bridge across the Anacostia. The committee was unanimous in its report in favor of the bill, but the House in Committee of the Whole struck out the enacting clause and no debate was permitted when that action was reported to the House. Mr. Tremain stated at the time, that Mr. Hale would be justified in resigning his chairmanship in consequence of that action, and the latter was clearly of the same way of thinking. Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, is second on the committee, but that does not necessarily imply his appointment as chairman.

The Kentucky Contested Election Case.

Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, the member of the Committee on Elections at whose request action on the case of Burns vs. Young, from the Tenth Kentucky district, was postponed, has gone home on leave of absence, and the committee take this as an indication that they will not press the motion to have the case reopened. The committee had once decided that Mr. Young was entitled to retain his seat, and this will probably now be reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1874.

REPORT ON THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, Commissioner to examine the Texas and Pacific Railway, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He examined one hundred and sixty-nine miles from the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas, west, via Marshall to Dallas, seventy-four miles from Marshall northeast to Texarkana, and fifty miles from Sherman to Red river. Mr. Sturgeon reports that the road is well built and equipped, and recommends its acceptance.

THE CASE OF BUELL,

the newspaper correspondent arrested for libel, has been continued until Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1874.

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

The following is the Finance bill as amended and as it now stands before the Senate:

A bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at four hundred million dollars.

SEC. 2. That forty-six millions, in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of three per centum temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870.

SEC. 3. That each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption; and upon which balances no interest shall be allowed.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Washington annual meeting of friends of the American Tract Society was held in the First Presbyterian church this evening. Associate Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, President of the Society, presided. The receipts for the year were $666,625; expenditures, $564,710; donations and legacies, $116,873. The benevolent expenditures exceeded the receipts about $10,000.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

The Association of Veterans of the Mexican war, at a meeting last night, agreed upon a circular to be distributed throughout the country for the purpose of having enrolled all survivors of that war and the widows of such veterans, with a view to laying before the Pension Committee of Congress the exact number of persons entitled to pensions for service in that war and what amount of money will be required to place their names on the rolls of the Pension office. The Commissioner of Pension states that the number of survivors is about 39,000, but the association think this is not a fair estimate.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

A dividend of 25 per cent. will be paid to creditors of the First National bank of New Orleans as soon as the necessary schedules can be prepared, making the dividends 60 per cent. in all to creditors of that bank.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Trouble in Gaylord's Rolling Mill Still Unsettled--Ineffectual Effort to Compromise.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., April 5, 1874.

After a four months' contention between the owner and workmen of Gaylord's Rolling Mill, there is still no prospect of a settlement. Representatives from both parties met the Board of Trade with the view of compromising, but nothing was effected. This strike begins to be felt seriously in all departments of trade.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1 A M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

The storm center over the Lower Lakes will move down the St. Lawrence Valley, followed by clearing weather and north to west winds over the Middle States and Lower Lake region on Monday and over New England on Monday afternoon and night.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, winds veering to westerly, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasionally light rain. For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and Missouri, generally clear weather and southwest to west winds. For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasionally light snow and southwest to northwest winds.

Midnight Bulletin.

APRIL 5, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.02	42	N. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.97	38	N. W.	Clearing.
Davenport	29.96	31	S. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.96	38	N.	Fair.
Keokuk	30.00	36	N. W.	Fair.
Lacrosse	29.89	34	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.99	37	Calm	Fair.
Louisville	29.96	38	N. W.	Fair.
Memphis	29.96	58	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	29.92	55	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	29.92	35	Calm	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.66	47	S.	Lt. rain.
Shreveport	29.87	69	N.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.08	35	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.79	33	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.92	69	S.	Clear.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1874.

ADVOCACY OF CREMATION.

At a meeting last night of those favoring cremation, a number of letters were read. Rev. O. B. Frothingham wrote that he had no prejudice against the practice. Charles A. Dana said it is certainly not creditable to civilization that any part of the earth's surface should be devoted to graveyards, and that the remains of the dead should be disposed of in such unscientific, cumbersome and repulsive manner as at present. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says in his letter: "Inhumation satisfies no reasonable instinct of our nature. It is only a prejudice, like hundreds of others, which still exist, or which have been cleared away by the bright light of reason." It is proposed to hold a meeting in a few weeks and form a permanent organization.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1874.

HOW TWEED LIVES ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Yesterday Mr. Lambeer, of the Commissioners of Charities, laid a communication before the First Board of Charities and Correction, stating that Wm. M. Tweed is treated at Blackwell's Island more as an honored guest than a convict. "I found," says Lambeer, "that Tweed occupies rooms on the second floor of the center building, luxuriously furnished, which he occupies and in which he receives his visitors. I would like to know and found there Wm. Dewey and Mr. Tweed's son, without a keeper within fifty feet of the front door of the principal entrance. I positively say that any man could have gone out of the door, which was unlocked, without the possibility of detection. There was no keeper within the hall of the first or second story for a period of several minutes. The responsibility for this state of affairs rests with Commissioner Stern." The Board refused to take action yesterday, but the subject will come up again at the meeting to-morrow.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

The Appropriation Bill and its Growth—Chairmanships a State Prizes—How the Asylums are to be Reorganized—A Sample Case of Reform Legislation—A Tuscarawas County Statesman—The Hour of Triumph for Youngstown.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., April 2, 1874.

The Senate to-day got through in Committee of the Whole with the General Appropriation bill for the current year, and reported it back for final adoption, with a long array of amendments. The General Appropriation bill is the *pièce du resistance* to every General Assembly, and its final passage is usually accomplished only after a protracted struggle between the two Houses, and is often fraught with disappointments and perplexities almost beyond computation. The Senate is the conservative element, at least it generally is—and when the Appropriation bill comes over from the House, it is generally to undergo a general pruning and lopping off in all its important departments. The Senate that does not cut down the Appropriation bill a quarter or a half million is recreant to all the traditions of Senatorial dignity and conservatism. Yet our Senate, in this, the first year of the Restoration, has failed in this very important duty. In very truth it has added thereto instead of cutting down—has increased rather than diminished the State financial budget. Fully

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

of appropriations have been added to the bill since it left the lower House. They have added sixty thousand of this amount for a geological report, to be published under the supervision of Professor Andrews, the discordant element of the scientific corps; sixty thousand more to pay off the Constitutional Convention; fifty thousand more to be expended in canal repairs and road repairs and asylum repairs and in the support of various wild cat projects of one kind and another, and various smaller sums to pay the salaries of new offices created by law to give place to some of the horde of political cormorants who continue to besiege the Governor and almost every member of the Legislature who is understood to have political influence. Eshelman, who loves to be regarded as the great apostle of finance, when he got up his bill, at first gave out that he would save the State over a million dollars this year. Taking the footings of his bill and comparing them with the appropriations of last year, he proudly announced that he had cut down the State expenses nearly eleven hundred thousand dollars. Then the bill went to the Finance Committee, and commenced to grow. It came back to the House and was discussed in Committee of the Whole where it grew still more. Then it went before the House proper, where it continued to increase, and now it has got into the Senate, and it is found to be as large, if not larger, than the one passed a year ago. Its growth has been steady ever since it was born. The bill, which started off with appropriations of a million four hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the school fund, now foots up to two millions and a half, with some items yet to be added. And how is it to be provided for?

JOHN G. THOMPSON,

who is the mogul of finance in the Senate, as well as the party ringmaster for the State at large, has two bills pending to reduce the revenues. One of them cuts down the tax levy for all county purposes on average of about eighteen per cent.; the other reduces the levy for State purposes arbitrarily just twenty per cent. With the State expenses increased rather than diminished, they cut down the State revenue one-fifth. The problem is one that is easily solved. There is but one answer in fact to be made to it, and that is an increase of the State debt. And this will be the remedy they will quietly resort to. Before a year they will be providing for more bonds, and will be funding their current expenses under the plea that the revenues were absorbed in something else, that is easily solved. There is but one answer in fact to be made to it, and that is an increase of the State debt. And this will be the remedy they will quietly resort to. Before a year they will be providing for more bonds, and will be funding their current expenses under the plea that the revenues were absorbed in something else, that they went to pay for the mistakes of Republican management—anything, in fact, they will give as an excuse except the true reason, which is, that the party leaders resorted to a low piece of demagoguery in a pretense of reform—that without reducing the State's obligations a single farthing they can off-set their ability to pay by fully five hundred thousand dollars.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM BILL.

Another part of the programme laid out and now nearly completed is the "reorganization" of the various asylums and other benevolent institutions of the State. To reorganize under the definition given now is simply to turn out all the old officers and put new ones in their stead. Reorganizing means simply to make trustees commissioners, to make managers superintendents, to make physicians assistants, and what is perhaps of more importance to them than all the rest, is to put every little eight hundred dollar stewardship or matronship under the appointment of the Governor. The first of the series of bills to reorganize, and one which has already passed the House and is pending in the Senate, is that to change the control of the insane asylums. It sets out with a preamble reciting that "Whereas, three-fourths of all the State tax are being consumed by the benevolent institutions of the State in the support of their inmates, and providing new places for them; and whereas, there is reason to believe that there is extravagance if not dishonesty in the expenditure of the taxes of the people; therefore, be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio," etc. With this statement for the text, the bill as it was originally prepared and as it stood when engrossed, the bill, as it came from the committee to which it was referred and as it read when put on its final passage, provided for increasing the salary of every officer employed in sums ranging from three to eight hundred dollars a year; and, what was a still greater outrage, it allowed all these officers yet to be appointed to draw their pay from the fifteenth of February, nearly two months before the bill was introduced or even thought of!

GENERAL GROSVENOR,

the Republican member of the House from Athens county, called their attention to these provisions of the bill, and attempted to have them stricken out; but by a strict party vote they refused to do so. And it was not until after he had made an eloquent argument and laid bare all their false professions of reform in this respect, that they were reluctantly voted out. It was the most transparent piece of political charlatanry that has been attempted yet this winter; and yet, in spite of its transparency, the leaders, Newman and Thompson and Converse and the whole school in fact, point to the measure as an evidence of the practical reforms they were accomplishing under the Democratic regime!

DR. EDWARD C. LEWIS,

the Representative from Tuscarawas, is the high-priest of this particular reform. He is the chairman of the Committee on Lunatic Asylums, and enjoys the credit of being author of this bill. A short, fat little fellow, without much to boast of except good-nature, who goes marching up and down the aisles and lobbies of the House shaking like a glass of calf's foot jelly, a very porgie of statesmanship, such is the Representative from Tuscarawas. He drew up this bill with two objects in view: First, to satisfy the demands of the party—to "reorganize," in fact; and, second, to create for himself a place for himself. In making up the district lines for the various asylums, he left his own county dangling as a sort of teat to the Northeastern asylum district, on purpose to provide for his own appointment to its Board of Commissioners. When his bill was on its passage, he repeated for his speech one that was made by Peter Hitchcock last summer, in the Constitutional Convention, with only the slight difference in deductions that whereas, Peter claimed that the State institutions economically managed, he, with the same figures and arguments, held that they had been grossly mismanaged. It made little difference, though, what the fat little doctor said. He might just as well have repeated a chapter from the New Testament or a few pages of Mother Goose's melodies. The effect would have been the same, because the real argument was: Democrats 56, Republican 49—answer the bill passes.

YOUNGSTOWN TRIUMPHANT.

The people of Youngstown ought to feel gratified over the final passage, to-day, of the bill which gives them the county seat of Mahoning county. They have been working for it with tremendous energy all the session, and although defeated several times, have always come up smiling in their defeat. Their Representatives here have been untiring in their labors for the passage of the bill, and though it has often been charged that the lobby was using improper influences to secure favorable legislation, I don't believe any one can point out where a member accepted or even was offered a bribe for his vote or influence. The game, I believe, has been a "square" one all around, and after being so long and so stubbornly played, it must be a source of pride to the Youngstowners to think that they succeeded in the end.

GUILDEFOILE.

STATE NEWS.

There seems to be no abatement of smallpox in Scranton.

There is an unusual amount of sickness in Mercer and vicinity.

The trial trip of a new steam canalboat will be made at Reading to-day.

A gang of six expert burglars is operating in Lehigh and contiguous counties.

Ex-Sheriff Frederick Myers died in Lancaster on the 3d inst., in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. Arnsbaugh, a widow, died suddenly in East Conemaugh on Saturday morning.

Washington township, Berks county, has nine people who are more than eighty years old.

Alden Butts, a lumberman, was killed by a falling tree near Renovo, a few days since.

The Altoona *Tribune* did not issue on Saturday—Good Friday having been kept as a holiday.

C. D. Crutchfield, late of the Pottsville *Standard*, has become an attache of the *Miners' Journal*.

Noah Wolf, of Pine Creek township, Clinton county, captured nine foxes on Tuesday morning of last week.

Work on the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad and South Mountain and Boston is progressing vigorously.

A banner carried in the Paoli parades sixty years ago, has been framed and is preserved in West Chester.

The youngest daughter of George O. Evans, who had been ill for months, died in Philadelphia a few days ago.

A Waltman, of Stiner's Eddy, has received a contract to furnish 2,000,000 feet of hemlock for the Centennial building.

Notices have been posted in Johnstown, stating that work will be resumed in the steel works, this (Monday) morning.

Rev. Leighton Coleman, of the Episcopal church at Mauch Chunk, has accepted the call to the rectorship of a church in Toledo, Ohio.

Edward Monagahan was killed at Base colliery, Ashland, Schuylkill county, on the 2d inst., by the premature explosion of a blast.

Mrs. Anthony Bickel, of Reading, celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday on the 3d inst. She is the oldest woman in Berks county.

Tramps set fire to the conservatory of Mr. George Boyce at Sharon, one night last week, and $5,000 worth of rare plants were destroyed.

Allentownians feels rather boosted up by the fact that a tanner from Vienna, Austria, has purchased a bark mill of Allentown make.

Henry Boyer, now eighty-two years of age, has been elected constable of Amity township, Berks county, for forty-three consecutive years.

The Ebensburg *Herald* learns that one farmer in Cambria county made three thousand pounds of maple sugar during the late sugar making season.

Mary Moss, a respectable young woman, aged twenty-two years, was raped by two unknown men in the suburbs of Reading on the evening of the 1st inst.

Emanuel Zell, aged sixty-five, was found dead in a st

The Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1874.

THE latest reports from Calcutta give assurances of a greatly improved situation in the famine stricken districts of India.

TO-MORROW morning the voters of Connecticut will be conning the election returns, and explaining how it all came about.

THE people of Massachusetts continue to give their respective Senatorial candidates a good deal of praise, but not enough votes.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT is receiving unstinted commendation from the press of the country for his promptness in moving the military to the scene of the late disorder on the Erie Road.

A CALL has been issued for a convention of Confederate Surgeons (field and hospital) to meet at Atlanta, Georgia, May 20. Probably they intend to make a post mortem examination of the Confederacy.

AN EVIL reputation spreads fast. A writer in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* styles Cincinnati "the dirtiest city west of Pittsburgh." He doesn't say anything about the Street Commissioners.

SO WE are to have another national park. The Senate Military Committee has reported favorably a bill setting apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac and the Straits of Mackinaw for that purpose.

THE examining committee of the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have commenced their work, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* says they have proceeded far enough already to discover the folly and uselessness of their appointment.

YESTERDAY was Easter Sunday, the greatest festival of the Christian Church throughout the world, symbolizing as it does by solemn rite and sacred song the resurrection of the SAVIOR of mankind. Significant commemorative observances were held in all the churches of the city.

A LARGE number of persons have recently been fined in different towns in England for swearing in the public streets. By all means let our Street Commissioners make an effort to have the idea acted upon here. In this way a goodly fund might soon be raised for cleansing the city thoroughfares.

GENERAL JOSEPH JOHNSTON, an ex-leader of the rebel army, and ex-Confederate Secretary of the Treasury MEMMINGER, are engaged in quite a heated dispute over the question as to what caused the death of the rebel Confederacy. Almost any one of UNCLE SAM'S boys in blue could give them an answer.

THE Chicago press asserts that there is no other Common Council in the world so utterly lost to all principles of morality and decency as that of that city. It was elected by a pronounced majority of the people—but the papers which denounce the Council appear wholly unconscious of the bitter local satire which inheres in their strictures.

A QUIET movement is in progress among the Republican leaders of New York to secure the renomination of Governor DIX. There is to be an informal conference on the subject, at the residence of one of the members of the State Executive Committee, to-day, when something of public interest may be developed. The Democrats have not made any movement as yet.

THE falling off in our importations of foreign dry goods still continues. The total amount entered at the port of New York during the month of March was $12,618,899, against $14,936,595 for the corresponding period of last year, and $17,017,463 for that of the year before. Within the last nine months there has been a decrease in these imports of over twenty million dollars.

SOME ten millions of our government securities have been exported from Europe within the past few weeks. Several causes, more or less speculative, have contributed to this return movement; one of which, is the English Indian loan, to which we recently referred. Another is the continued disposition of Germany to sell our American securities and to replace them with European investments.

IT is now probable that lake navigation will not be entirely opened so soon as was anticipated by several weeks, the unlooked for cold weather of the past few days having added very material strength to the ice, which had begun to show signs of loosening at all points. The Hudson river is fully open, however, and it is expected that the Erie canal will be opened earlier than usual. There is a large amount of grain and other products awaiting transportation by the various water routes of the country.

THE contemptuous manner in which General BUTLER speaks of both Mr. HOAR and Mr. DAWES would seem to indicate that he is no friend to either. "In a contest between a pole-cat and a dog, I am for the dog," he said (according to the Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times*) to a politician the other day, his friend being left to infer that Judge HOAR was the offensive animal, and Mr. DAWES the "dog." This is a nice way of speaking of one's colleagues! It is characteristic of BUTLER, however.

IT is generally the safest, as it is certainly the noblest plan, to disbelieve accusations of guilt against public men until they are proved. A. H. WILDER, of Minnesota, has brought suit for libel, claiming damages in the sum of $100,000, against WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia, for writing a letter to GEORGE H. STUART, of that city, accusing him (WILDER) of corruption in Indian contracts, and of conniving at the presentation of fraudulent vouchers. This will give Mr. WELSH an opportunity to prove the charges so freely brought by him against this Indian contractor.

WE WERE recently told by the Philadelphia *Press* that the grave of SUMNER would prove an altar of reconciliation whereat the people of the North and South alike would lay down all their harsh remembrances. Here is the wreath which the Marion, S. C., *Observer* places upon his tomb:

"An individual, he is dead; a public malefactor, he lives. And living, he justly receives the merited curse of every declining institution of the South. He justly receives the curses of the thousands of enslaved freemen, whose posterity will ever brand his memory with the infamy consequent upon one seeking to enslave a free and virtuous people."

And yet we are gravely asked to believe that there is no bad blood at the South.

WE FIND the official tables of the exports of Philadelphia for March, in the *North American* of Saturday. They show a total of $2,289,387, as against $1,093,022 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of $1,266,365. The total exports since the beginning of the year foot up $6,994,929, against $3,925,396 for the corresponding quarter last year, an increase of $3,069,533. Of this increase, $1,572,536 was in American vessels and $1,196,995 in foreign vessels. During the month there was exported to foreign ports 10,416 tons of coal, 18,609 barrels of flour, 131,384 bushels of corn, 128,742 bushels of wheat, 20,666 bushels of rye, 1,531,405 gallons of petroleum, with large quantities of hides, leather, oil cake, tallow, cotton, tobacco, provisions, cooperage, sewing machines, &c. The commerce of the port is in a highly satisfactory and steadily improving condition.

A MATTER of considerable importance to owners of gold and silver mines that are not patented is, that the laws of Congress require that a certain amount of development shall be made on all such mines before June 10, 1874. The improvement required is ten dollars for every one hundred feet of the claim. The labor may be put on either ten dollars' worth on each one hundred feet, or, for the whole claim it may all be put on in one place. Unless this labor, as required by law, is done by the time specified, the claim is forfeited, and may be re-located by any claimant, as if no claim or record of the lode had ever been made. Some of these mines are turning out to be worth looking for. Several which a few years ago were thought worth little or nothing, are now quite productive. We are under the impression that some of our own citizens own such claims, and they would do well to make the requisite development without delay, if they desire to hold their property longer.

THE Connecticut election takes place to-day. It is impossible to predict the result. It is probable, however, that there will be no election by the people. We have no doubt there is a clear Republican majority in the State, provided there could be straight pulling; but the Temperance vote will come out of the Republican ranks principally, and there is the so-called "Liberal" element to be considered, and between these two manifestly a balance of power exists to control either party. The Prohibitionists will go together, of course, on their State ticket, but some of them will be likely to support Republican candidates for representatives, and while their votes in one direction may prevent an election by the people, they may possibly give support enough in another to prevent the Democrats from getting the Legislature. Still it should be remembered that the Democratic majority of last year, which was about three thousand, is not to be easily overcome. The election of a successor to Senator BUCKINGHAM will devolve on the Legislature to be chosen.

"LAWS WITHOUT MANNERS."

Mexico just now presents an excellent illustration of the inefficacy of laws when not sustained by the public sentiment which is required to enforce them. Some time ago the Roman Catholic Church ceased to be the Church of the State; Church and State having been declared by act of Congress completely independent, and absolute freedom of conscience and worship having been established by law. Even the Jesuits have been banished, and monasteries and nunneries have been abolished. But this legislation does not, in any proper sense represent the feelings and convictions of the great mass of the Mexican people. It appears to have been inspired by a small minority of men in the large cities, chiefly in the capital, who pay some attention to foreign literature, and have sufficient intelligence to connect the turbulence and degradation of their country with the cause which to disinterested foreigners appears most active in producing the evil. At any rate, almost the entire feminine portion of the Mexican people, irrespective of race, and almost the entire Indian element, three-fourths of the population, are said to be quite as much as ever under the influence of the priests.

The subject happens at present to possess considerable practical interest in this country. No sooner had the liberal legislation mentioned above been adopted than several American Missionary Societies promptly took advantage of the opportunity to organize operations for the propagation of Protestantism in the Mexican republic. By enlightened government officials in the capital and in some other cities the agents of these American societies have been kindly received. They are easily discovered to be tasteful educators as well as religious teachers, and by gathering children into schools and teaching them the elements of knowledge, by distributing good books among the people, etc., they commend themselves and their work to the good will even of Mexicans, who may care not at all for the religious side of their activity. The government under the present President and his predecessor, has issued the most explicit and positive orders to its functionaries for the protection of the Protestant missionaries. But unfortunately some of the officials to whom these orders are addressed, are still in full sympathy with the old church, and regard the foreign teachers as odious heretics, whom it would be piety to worry or destroy and whom it is ignominy as well as infidelity to defend. Such being the prejudice of some ministers of the government, it is easy to fancy with what hatred the missionaries are looked upon by the common rabble, especially by the Indian and mixed portion of it.

In fact, the devotion of these unenlightened classes to the disestablished church is so ardent and notorious as to have, a while ago, suggested a scheme by which the clerical party hoped to overthrow their antagonists and regain their lost power in the country. Three citizens having been sent by the government to a place named Zinacantepec in the State of Mexico for the purpose of organizing there a communal council, the cry was raised that they were Protestants, whereupon the people, shouting, "let religion prosper! death to the whites and to Protestants!" seized the three agents of the government and murdered them in the most atrocious manner. The instigators of the crime expected, it is believed, that this revolt of a few thousand Indians would be followed by a rising of the Indian population all over the country, with the result of a revolution in favor of the church. However, the rapid and energetic interposition of the government troops sufficed to arrest the movement after a few hours of severe fighting.

All dailies remember the more recent murder of the American missionary, Mr. STEVENS at the little town of Ahualmo in the State of Jalisco. He had succeeded in forming a small congregation of Protestants to whom he regularly ministered, besides daily instructing a school of boys in the elements of a useful education. The murderers were directly instigated by the priest of the town whose eloquence is probably not often so effective. The doctrine of his sermon was that a tree which brings forth evil fruit must be destroyed, and in practical application of the truth urged upon their attention, the wretched multitude broke into Mr. STEVENS' house and not only killed him but mutilated his remains most shockingly. The church bells were then rung in celebration of the victory.

Some American papers, and more correspondents of papers, have earnestly called on the American government to take strong measures with reference to this outrage. They do not say precisely what they would have done. But there really seems no call for anything more than such an inquiry as may denote that the atrocity has arrested attention. No doubt the Mexican government is sufficiently indignant about the matter and well disposed to punish the perpetrators as they deserve. Though their punishment may for a while at least prevent a repetition of the offense in that particular place, such things may be looked for in Mexico for some time to come. Nothing but the progress of education in the republic will prevent their occurrence. The people in their ignorance are thoroughly fanatical, and it is most likely not the worst of the priests morally who utilize their passions to arrest the growth of heresy.

THE leading Eastern papers take quite an encouraging view of the future of business, based on the comparative statistics of our foreign commerce for the years 1872 and 1873. Our total exports, exclusive of specie, for last year, amounted, in round numbers, to $550,000,000, an increase of no less than $398,000,000 on the previous year. Our specie exports last year were $55,000,000, a reduction of $36,000,000 as compared with 1872. The import trade also exhibits satisfactory results, amounting last year to $585,000,000, or $60,000,000 less than in 1872. Certainly these figures show a satisfactory state of affairs in our foreign trade, besides establishing the important fact that we are now selling more than we buy. Not the least noteworthy feature of these statistics is the evidence they afford respecting our largely increased exports of iron and steel. The value of agricultural implements exported in 1872, was $1,765,178, and in 1873, $2,513,982. The exports of iron and its manufactures increased from $7,805,502 in 1872 to $9,406,941 in 1873. The value of pig iron exported in 1872 was $72,818; last year it rose to $314,149, an increase of nearly six-fold. Germane to this subject, is the fact that the latest returns of the British Board of Trade show a very serious decline in the exports of iron from that country. The exports fell off from 3,382,672 tons in 1872 to 2,959,315 tons in 1873, while the quantity exported during January and February of the present year amounted to only 301,328 tons, against 422,256 tons for the corresponding period of 1873. This is principally due to the falling off in our own requirements. All the signs of the times indicate that the time for building up a prosperous export trade in American iron and iron manufactures, is near at hand.

In an article in one of the popular London journals, Dr. Kimmerich ascribes the effect of beef tea not to its aromatic and combustible ingredients, but to the potash salts which it contains, and concerning which it is well known that if given in larger doses an injurious effect is exercised on the organism; nevertheless potash salts are an element of all articles of food, forming not only the chief ingredients of the salts of every sort of flesh, including that of fish, but likewise of all other food. In medical practice, says Dr. Kimmerich, either, camphor and musks are eminently invigorating and refreshing remedies, and, compared to these, beef tea occupies, of course, a subordinate position; if, however, it be necessary to preserve an exhausted body from protracted illness, then there is no other remedy in the whole rich storehouse of medicine which can afford such assistance for regenerating the diseased organism, as repeated doses of beef tea.

The new Territory of Pembina will comprise an area of 71,000 square miles. The people of Dakota have petitioned for it twice.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is a Hoar-frost in Massachusetts.

Three German Archbishops are now in the penitentiary.

New quicksilver mines are being continually discovered in California.

It is intimated that Rochefort and George Francis Train will join forces in the lecture field.

There will be five smelting furnaces in full blast at Fairplay, Colorado, this summer.

An exchange asks: "Is there anything a man cannot do?" Yes—he cannot suckle a baby.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that mutal aid societies are insurance companies.

The winter crops from the great grain districts are not reported as of very encouraging promise.

The Indians in Nevada predict a great flood as soon as the snow in the mountains commences to melt.

It seems to be a "fixed fact" that Congressman Beck is going to retire at the end of his present term.

Free soup and the smell of charity beef and carrots drew twenty-five thousand vagrants to New York this winter.

The temperance crusade is evidently on the wane, and will soon cease to occupy the place even of a "nine days' wonder."

The silk works at Seymour, Connecticut, have been purchased by Philadelphia capitalists for the manufacture of alpaca goods.

Henri Rochefort is as valuable to the newspaper profession as a woman who keeps a hydrophobic lap-dog and lights her fire with coal oil.

A rural statistician reports that more people are talked to death by peddlers of lightning rods than are killed by lightning. Quite likely.

An old brass snuff-box, bearing the features and name of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, was found among the royal treasures at Coomassie.

Theodore Tilton defends himself in the *Golden Age* from the implied censure contained in the conclusions of the Congregational Conference.

Contradictions. The town jail at Amity, Iowa, holds twenty-eight prisoners, while at Devil's Corners, Nevada, there is not a man under arrest.

The report that Congressmen are organizing to support United States Senator-elect Booth of California for the next Presidency, is a canard.

The gold coinage at the United States Mint during March was $296,400, mostly in eagles; and the silver coinage, mostly in dollars, was $299,085.

Chicago is again racked by the "short weights" question. Nebraska grain shippers are after the elevator weighers with a hot poker in each hand.

Next to fires, strikes have furnished the most items within the last few days. There seems no situation discouraging enough to repress the movement.

Old World progress. The Austrian government has permitted the employment of women in various branches of the postoffice at Vienna and in the vicinity.

According to the Chicago *Tribune* "there are some Americans of high rank traveling in Egypt." They must be Chicagoans, for the offense of Chicago is rank.

New Jersey boasts of her Legislature, just adjourned, after a session of eleven weeks, as the ablest and most honest that has met in her capitol for years.

If ever bonnets were a cause of bewilderment, they surely are astonishingly so this season. There is no "prevailing shape." The styles differ with every wearer.

The political pilgrimages have got into a row already over the Summer monument project, and Downing, the caterer, denounces Sella Martin in a printed card.

Compared with European countries the United States are, as yet, almost destitute of social statistics full and trustworthy enough to form the basis for legislation.

Congress has become a coadjutor of Bergh by providing that animals in transportation shall not be kept longer than twenty-four hours without food and water.

The article of butter is getting so bad that the General Assembly of Rhode Island has a bill under consideration requiring a better quality of beef suet in its manufacture.

At the Music Hall, in Boston, the other night, Dio Lewis said that "there was not a shadow of a doubt but that too much eating did more harm than too much drinking."

The sons of the late Stephen A. Douglas are to be compensated for cotton taken from their plantation in Mississippi by Grant's army during the Vicksburg campaign.

The Bostonians are mortified that Wendell Phillips is to deliver a Sumner eulogy in Washington, and not in Boston, through the lack of proper efforts to secure him at home.

Another year, the New Orleans *Picayune* asserts, will put Louisiana ahead of the Carolinas as a rice producer, and the crop will reach enormous proportions in the next decade.

Are we a religious nation? There are more than nine million persons in the United States who could not find so much as standing room in the churches, if they wanted to.

The municipal authorities, commercial bodies and leading journals of New York are all hard at work discussing the means of retaining the trade that seems slipping away from that city.

The commercial prospects of Panama are again under a cloud. The North German Lloyd's Steamship Company has decided to withdraw its steamships on the route from the Isthmus to Bremen.

Applicable to any one of several distinguished Republican statesmen of Massachusetts:

"Ride home, my lord, across the moor:
You are not her darling."

A new method of preparing coffee is becoming popular. After roasting, the coffee is ground to a very fine flour, which is then slightly moistened, mixed with twice its weight of powdered sugar and pressed into tablets.

The Misses Smith, of Glastenbury, Conn., have been called upon anew for taxes. The gallant collector has allowed them a few days' grace, after which the famous Aldermeys will make their second appearance on the auction stand.

The importation of coffee last year, at the value returned to the customs office, amounted to forty-four million dollars; of of tea, twenty-four millions; making sixty-six millions paid abroad for these stimulants in a single year.

New Hampshire lecture associations have, during the past winter, relied upon home talent, in many instances, instead of expensive importations of lecturers. In very many cases the audiences were agreeably surprised at the success of this new departure.

Chin-music: A retreating chin denotes weakness; a projecting one harsh strength; a pointed chin means acuteness; a soft, fat, double chin, a love of good things; and an angular chin judgment and firmness. A flat chin denotes coldness; a round, dimpled one, goodness; a small chin, fear, and an ur-chin, mischief.

PERSONAL.

It is now stated that Gen. Schenck is soon to be married to a young and wealthy Ohio widow named Hicks.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, writes from Florida that his health is much improved, and that he will return to Washington very soon.

James Redpath has broken loose and is on the rampage. He says there are only three men in Massachusetts worthy to sit in Charles Sumner's seat—Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and John G. Whittier.

Senator Sumner never claimed to belong to the rarest class of original minds. He said to Mr. Higginson once, in relation to some demand he thought excessive, "These people forget that I am a cistern, not a fountain, and require time to fill up."

Blanchard Jerrold, the son of Douglass Jerrold, is writing the life of Napoleon III. at the request of the imperial family, and he desires information from those of our people who may have known the Emperor during his residence in this country forty years ago.

Here is the latest Presidential anecdote: Some one recently inquired of President Grant if he knew William Welch, of Philadelphia. "Oh! yes," said he, "I know a Mr. Welch, of Philadelphia, who has been trying for four years, and totally failed, to find another man besides himself honest enough to be intrusted with Indian affairs!"

An Iowa paper is responsible for this: Mary McCarron, residing in Geneva township, has been confined to her bed with spinal disease for eight years. Her friends recently sent for some of the water from the Virgin Mary's Well in France. It came, and an application of it was made last Sunday, and in twenty-four hours she could walk as well as ever.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Centennial First, Last and All the Time—The New City Buildings—The Academy of Fine Arts and the Academy of Natural Sciences—Filthy Streets—The Temperance Movement—Sunday Liquor Selling—Lecture Courses—Friends' Meeting Houses Built in Modern Style—Sensational Preachers, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1874.

Now that it is decided beyond a doubt that Philadelphia is to be the seat of our Centennial Celebration, the Quaker City is more than ever an object of interest to the American people; and from every State in the Union eager and curious eyes are turned toward us, waiting for some decisive action from our city and our State. It is strange that there are American citizens so lost to every emotion of patriotism, that they cannot just once lay aside all sectional pride, and join with heart and hand in a celebration which, if successful, will add glory and honor to our whole country; but it is every day more and more evident that if the American Exposition of 1876 is to be a success, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania must bear the lion's share of the burden. And yet if the people of other States understood that we are determined to go ahead, with their help if we can, without it if we must, our energy will give them confidence, and we will eventually receive the aid and sympathy that ought to have been freely given us at first.

In the meantime, there seems to be an unusual excitement among the citizens of our phlegmatic city. Business has not yet recovered from the effects of the panic, and the streets are as quiet and orderly as ever, yet even the transient visitor cannot but feel that there is something going on, and indeed Philadelphia does seem, in many ways, to be waking up from a long sleep. The public buildings at the junction of Broad and Market streets do not as yet make very much show above the ground, but they are progressing slowly and surely, and when they are finished our citizens may well be proud of them. It looks as though the new postoffice would have a hard time of it, as those owning property on the proposed site demand such exorbitant prices; but it is hoped matters will be satisfactorily adjusted so that the building may be completed by 1876.

The new Academy of Fine Arts, at Broad and Cherry streets, will be put under roof during the summer, and when it is finished we can boast of the finest institution of the kind in the country. We may also feel equally proud of our Academy of Natural Sciences. At present the value of this rich collection of natural curiosities is much lessened by the very inferior lighting of the building in which they are exhibited: but when they are removed to the handsome new building now in process of construction, they can be seen and studied to much better advantage. The collection of stuffed birds is said to be the finest in the world, there being three hundred varieties of humming birds alone. Indeed, the stranger visiting Philadelphia and wishing to see the sights will find nothing more interesting than the Academy of Natural Sciences, excepting, of course, our noble old Independence Hall, containing the bell that proclaimed "liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

In our childhood's days we used to study in the old geography that Philadelphia was noted for the cleanliness of its streets. Of late years, it has rather lost this enviable distinction, but at the present time the city is much cleaner than usual for this season of the year, and yet of the twenty-one districts into which it is divided, Chief Inspector Martin reports only eight in good condition. This is not so satisfactory as it might be, but we are grateful for any improvement over the last few years, and no doubt a Pittsburgher traversing our streets would think them a model of cleanliness. Perhaps such a supposition is unjust to our sister city, but the native Philadelphian always sees Pittsburgh in his mind's eye, enveloped in a cloud of smoke and coal dust.

The temperance movement is not as yet causing much excitement here, but the liquor sellers, in self-defense, agreed to close their saloons on Sunday; some of them have violated this agreement openly, and many more have a very convenient back door to their bar-rooms, and arrests for drunkenness on the Sabbath are as numerous as heretofore. A Temperance Union has been formed in the Thirteenth ward, and it is proposed to form similar unions in every ward in the city, and then unite them all under the jurisdiction of the "Philadelphia Temperance Union;" the object of its association being the enforcement of the existing liquor laws, and the securing of further legislation for the suppression of the liquor traffic. In addition to holding the women are holding prayer meetings in several of the churches, but no street demonstration has yet taken place such as we hear of in Ohio. It is said that several saloons have been closed by the pressure of public sentiment, but there are more than enough remaining open to meet all the needs of the most thirsty traveler.

One of the most popular institutions in Philadelphia is the Star course of lectures, under the management of Mr. T. B. Pugh. It was instituted several years ago, and now as annually expected by our citizens as a part of the winter programme. We have two courses every winter of ten lectures each, and our lecturers are the brightest stars in literature and science. In this way we have become quite well acquainted with Henry Ward Beecher and Petroleum V. Nasby, Mrs. Livermore and Mark Twain, George W. Curtis and Josh Billings, Olive Logan and Wendell Phillips, Murray, of Adirondack notoriety, and our own Anna Dickinson. Since Tyndall's visit to America scientific lectures have been all the rage, and so the second Star course for this winter has a large proportion of scientific on its programme. Most distinguished among these we find the name of Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the celebrated English astronomer. Mr. Proctor gave a series of four lectures in this city, the last of which, "The Wonders of the Star Depths," and the finest of them all, he delivered in the Star course on Monday evening. Mr. Proctor, although one of the greatest living astronomers, is quite a young man, apparently not much over thirty years of age, with a compact, well-built figure, and a ruddy face that would stamp him as an Englishman in any crowd. The Academy of Music was well filled with a very intelligent audience; the speaker's clear, pleasant delivery was made him easily heard in all parts of the house, and the magnificent oxy-hydrogen stereoptic views of star-clusters and nebulæ were greeted by spontaneous bursts of applause. The lecturer held every eye and ear spell-bound throughout the entire evening, and he could ask no warmer tribute to his eloquence than the intense silence that filled the hall as he closed with a wondrously beautiful quotation from Paul Richter's "Dream of Infinity."

If that good old Quaker, William Penn, were to revisit this earth for a few brief hours, and take a bird's eye view of our city from the top of Girard College or Independence Hall, he would surely never recognize (after noticing the countless spires, domes and steeples around him) the *Quaker* city which he founded nearly two centuries ago. There are some Friends' meeting houses in Philadelphia, as the traveler of an inquiring mind will readily learn, both Orthodox and un-Orthodox, or, as the latter are vulgarly called, Hicksite; indeed the last-named branch of the society have quite recently built a new meeting house in the northwestern part of the city, but perhaps William Penn would be but little better pleased with it than with the Cathedral itself, for so far have these Quakers of to-day departed from the simplicity of their fathers that the wood work is painted, the seats cushioned, the floor carpeted, and the young men and maidens actually sit in meeting side by side, instead of being separated by a partition as in the days of yore. But while the city of Brotherly Love shows in many ways its Quaker origin, the Church members far outnumber the Friends, and we have some very handsome churches and some quite celebrated preachers. The Rev. Mr. Magoon, pastor of the Baptist church at Broad and Brown, is our latest ecclesiastical sensation, and his church is crowded every Sunday evening. Brooklyn has stolen from us Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who is known as an author and lecturer as well as a preacher; but perhaps our greatest loss was the Rev. Philip Brooks, who came among us a handsome, talented, unmarried man, and soon made captive the hearts of all the fair young Episcopalians in his congregation. Being utterly unable to wear all the slippers that were embroidered for his pastoral feet, and perhaps, like Alexander, longing for new worlds to conquer, he went away to Boston, and left us disconsolate. But, jesting aside, we could but ill afford to lose this distinguished minister, for we must not forget that when other clergymen were preaching the Divine right of slavery and "Cursed be Canaan," he was one of the first to ascend from the pulpit the Keynote of universal liberty. E. L. A.

A Case With No Equal.

A curious case, illustrative of the magnificent meanness of certain kinds of human nature, has lately come before a Brooklyn court. Some seventeen years since one Wm. Barker erased a name from a will and substituted his own. By this he fell heir to $100,000 worth of property, upon which as collateral he raised $60,000 borrowed money. He now refuses to pay the $60,000, because the will was fraudulent, brazenly admitting that he substituted his own for another man's name. Under the limitation statutes he cannot be punished. In all Court records from earliest times we doubt whether an example of meanness and criminal sharpness can be found equal to this. The perpetrator deserves to be spitted on the point of every pen in the country and held up to public opinion, since this is the only punishment that can now be meted him.

THE Denver *Tribune* of the 26th ult. thus speaks of the new Surveyor General of Colorado: "Nothing, for many a long year, has so delighted the thinking and observing portion of our people as the confidence, zeal and self-reliance displayed by Colonel Searight in assuming the duties and responsibilities of his important office. In the bearing of the man we have the best evidence that, at last, there is to be found the right man in the right place. This is something so novel, and yet so gratifying that it has been quite a general theme among those who know how this Territory has been *managed* and *cursed*." The *Tribune* also notes the fact that Col. Searight has appointed as his chief clerk Mr. Samuel Evans Ewing, son of Hon. John K. Ewing, of Uniontown.

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NWS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 4, 1874.

Why people of accustomed acumen should, after generations of experience, continue to follow in the footsteps of their ancestry when all that experience goes to show the fact that the beaten path is the wrong one, is beyond all comprehension.

The laws of custom and of habit, however, appear to be inexorable; so following in the "footsteps of our illustrious predecessors" we continue to make the great bulk of our liabilities accrue upon the first of April of each year, and hence we annually create an artificial stringency in the money market, which it would appear to the casual observer to have been the easiest possible thing to have prevented. In consequence of this ever recurring state of things, borrowers during every March are met with the response to their reasonable demands, of "Wait until after the April settlements," with which uncertain promise they are compelled to content themselves until usually the second and oftentimes until the third week in April.

Yet we talk of financiers as "long headed," and of business men as "careful" and "provident," while they continue to practice such manifest absurdities in dealing as this referred to. Why, the stevedore distributes his burden; the teamster equalizes the weight of his load, both with reference to his vehicle and to his animals; the machinist is careful so to arrange his cogs, his levers and his wheels as not to create an undue pressure upon any particular part; the farmer allots to this season one task, to that another, in order that duties may not crowd one upon another; and yet they each and all rush pell-mell and make their payments due at or near the same season of the year.

In sympathy with this fashion our money market is at present in a state of almost perfect stagnation. Such transactions as do take place are done at reasonable figures enough, nine per cent. being about the prevailing rate for fair business paper, when taken at all, with promises as plenty as blackberries to take large blocks of paper at that, or even lower prices, about the middle or towards the end of the month.

A good demand for mortgages still prevails, with very little to be noted in the matter of bank stock which do not appear to be regarded with such favor as formerly, for investment purposes. Inquiry develops the fact that most of our national banks who declare their dividends in May and November, have already earned their next dividend and are content to float with the tide and await the coming of events rather than to make any attempt toward forcing earnings.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

April 4, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881	....	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	121	....	121	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	117⅝	....	117⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1864	119⅛	....	119⅜	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	119⅛	....	119⅜	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛	....	119⅜	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	120⅛	....	120⅜	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	119⅛	....	119⅜	....	....	....
10-40's, coup.	114⅜	....	114⅝	....	....	....
10-40's, coup.	115	....	115	....	....	....
Currency 6's	117⅝	....	117	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	107⅛	....	107⅜	....	....	....
Western Union Tel.	79⅜	79¼	79⅝	79½	79⅝	79⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	48	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜
Adams Express	....	97	97	....	....	97¼
Wells-Fargo Express	....	78	78⅛	78	....	78
American Express	....	62¾	64	64	....	63
United States Ex.	....	69	70	....	....	70
New York Central	100⅝	100⅝	101	....	....	101⅛
Erie	39⅝	39½	39⅝	....	40	39⅝
Michigan Central	....	86½	....	86	....	86
Michigan Southern	79½	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	79
Illinois Central	....	103	....	103	....	103
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	93½	....	....	....	93½
Chicago & Northw'n	55⅜	54⅛	54⅝	....	54⅝	54⅛
Do. preferred	....	77	77⅛	....	....	....
Rock Island	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛
St. Paul	44	43½	43⅝	42	....	42
Do. preferred	....	85	85¼	....	....	....
Wabash	....	45½	45¼	44⅞	45	45
Fort Wayne	....	93	....	93⅛	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30	....	30	....	30
Union Pacific	38	37⅝	37⅞	38	37⅝	37½
Chicago & Alton	....	103	....	104½	....	....
C., C. & I.	32½	....	32½	32½	32¾	....
Boston, Hartford & E.	....	1¼	....	....	....	....
Atlantic	....	....	....	127½	....	127
Terre Haute	....	12	....	....	....	....
Tennessee State bonds	....	....	88	....	....	....
Do. new	....	....	88	....	....	....
South Carolina, April	....	....	18	20	....	....
Do. July	....	....	17	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	51¾
Pennsylvania scrip	98¾
Reading	57¾
United Companies of New Jersey	120¾
Oil Creek	16½
Lehigh Valley	60¾
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	92
Central Transportation Company (ex-div.)	42¾
Empire Transportation Company (ex-div.)	51
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's	68½
Market dull.	

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 4, 1874.

REMARKS.—Winter is still "hanging round" disputing the right of "gentle spring" to bring forth buds and blossoms.

With regard to the state of the market we have little to say that has not been said before in these columns. That trade is dull for this season of the year is a fact patent to all. Mills and factories are lying idle, old established firms are crippled in their resources, whilst thousands of able bodied mechanics and laborers are idly pacing the streets seeking in vain for employment. Why this state of things? Is it the dregs of the panic yet remaining? Or is it the unsettled and uncertain state of the currency question? Is it what it may, the fact cannot be disguised that business generally is clouded, and is sadly lacking in that life and buoyancy which should characterize it at this time.

The arrival of grain continues light, and the demand is correspondingly so. The call is for small lots to meet immediate requirements. Lower rates are not looked for, but greater activity in the market is expected ere many days.

The flour market remains just as we left it at our last report. There is a fair inland country demand, and well informed dealers feel confident in the belief that prices will go no lower until after harvest.

The bacon and provision market continues moderately active. The local demand is not only good, but orders from the country are being received freely. Stocks are full and complete, and having been selected and cured with special reference to the wants of the Western trade, find a ready market.

Butter is coming in more freely, and the market is somewhat shaded. Prices for strictly choice butter continue well up in the figures, the supply being scarce up to the demand. Medium to good is in large supply, and dull of sale.

The demand for "Easter eggs" caused the market to stiffen, and 15@16c were the ruling figures; but we opine that 14@15c will be accepted on Monday. The arrivals continue large.

The seed market has received a slight check on account of the "cold snap," though prices have undergone no change.

The fruit and vegetable market is fully supplied with all seasonable articles, which are disposed of at most reasonable rates.

Below will be found the receipts of produce received by rail and river for the last twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls....922 Corn, sacks....911
Apples, bbls....191 Oats, sacks....333
Butter, pkgs....175 Hay, sacks....27
Wheat, sacks....340 Potatoes, bush....
The following table shows the receipts of produce received by rail and river for the week ending Friday evening, April 3, 1874:

From	Apples	Corn	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour	Hay	Bacon, lbs.	Potatoes
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,749	128	1,120	1,340	1,120	130	1,600	28	5,250
	6,813	1,673	2,385	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777
	1,529	992	780	473	148	153	1,883	29	57
	1,026	97	181	40	774	108	1,777	1,777	1,777
	666	791	582	40	282	138	404	26	1,777
	22	....	536	....	....	175	35	....	....
	2,585	4,084	4,720	2,670	2,857	859	6,612	244	11,857

Cheese, lbs., 72.

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—Potash 9c; pearls 10c; arsenic 5c; black salts 5c; soda, common, 2½@3c; refined soda 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gallon 65@75c.

APPLES—Sales at $1 25@1 50 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

ALES—Market somewhat depressed, though prices are the same as last quotations.

BUTTER—Sales strictly choice table butter at 30@35c; medium to good 25@28c; roller 15@18c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Extra sugar cured hams, plain, @ 2, 12½c, canvassed, 13c; extra sugar cured shoulders, 9¾c, plain, 10½c; sugar cured breakfast bacon, 12c; extra sugar cured dried beef, 20½c; beef tongues, $7 00@9 00 doz.; bacon shoulders, 9c per lb; bacon rib sides, 10½c; bacon clear sides, 9½c; bacon clear rib sides, 10½c; mess pork, $17 00@18; prime lard in tierces, 10½c; kegs do, half bbls, 11½c; refined lard for summer use, in tcs, 10½c; do half bbls, 11½c; do bkts, 11½c; do 5 lb. cannles, 12½c; do 3 lb. 12½c; do 5 lb pails, 13½c; do 3 lb pails, 12½c; do 0 5 pails, 13c; ham sausage, 10c; extra white strained lard oil, 82c per gal.

BEANS—White navy $2 25@2 50; fair to good $2 00@2 10 per bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominally 5½@6 per lb.

BROOM CORN—Hurl 9½@10c; fair to good green do 7½@8c; red and inferior 5½@6c per lb.

BOOTS—Sales at 29@34c per pair.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 2 doz; No. 3, $2 50 @ doz; No. 4, $2 @ doz; No. 5, $2 50 @ doz; carpet brooms, $3 @ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In jobbing way, from store, 5@35c @ dozen additional.

CANDLES—Sales from store 14½c; f. o. b. cars 13½c @ gallon.

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices with sales as follows: Fruit: in Syrups—2's 2 California apricots @ doz $3; 2 @ blackberries $2 85; 2 @ Winslow's blueberries $2 50; 2 @ whitecherries; extra, $3 50; 2 @ red cherries $2 75; 2 @ green gages $2 25; 2 @ gooseberries $3 25; 2½ @ green gages $4 50; 2 @ egg plums $3 50; 2 @ damson plums $2 25; 3 @ yellow peaches, extra, $3 75; 3 @ white peaches $3 50; 2 @ peaches $2 40; 2 @ pie peaches $2 25; 2½ @ California Bartlett pears $3 25; Bartlett pears $4 50; 2 @ Bartlett pears $3 50; 2 @ pears $2 50; 2 @ pine apples $2 50; 2 @ orange quinces $2 25; 2 @ raspberries $3 00; 2 @ strawberries, extra, $3 75; 2 @ strawberries $2 75; 2 @ pie peaches $1 75; 2 @ peach marmalade $2 25; 3 @ peach marmalade $3 50; @ peach marmalade $3 50.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A No. 1, 44 sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata R, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 in twines 30c; do 2¼, 42c; white cotton clash 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CHEESE—Prime New York Factory 13¾@19c in jobbing lots; Ohio sweitzer 15@17c @ lb.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders 6@7c; ribbed sides, 7@7½c; clear sides 8@9½c; hams 9½@10½c; country lard 8@9c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales choice varieties at $15@17 @ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Packages four dozen each $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c @ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 @ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 @ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 10@11c @ lb; peaches, quarters, halves, 12@15c; new do, halves, 14@16c; blackberries 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 14@15c per dozen. Inferior not fancied.

FISH—There is not the slightest change in prices, with a generally fair trade reported.

FEATHERS—No. 1, 78@80c @ lb; No. 2, 70@72c.

FLOUR—The following are the ruling quotations: Double extra White wheat flour $9 00 @ bbl; red winter wheat $7 75@8 25; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7@7 50; rye flour $5 50.

GROCERIES—Following are the ruling rates of the market.

GREEN COFFEES.

Choice or fancy @ lb	29 @30c
Strictly prime @ lb	28 @29c
Prime to good @ lb	26 @28c
Fair @ lb	25 @26c
Java @ lb	36 @37c

ROASTED COFFEES.

Roasted coffee, in papers	29 c
Roasted Rio coffee, in bulk	29 c
Roasted Java coffee, in bulk	40 c

SUGARS.

Standard extra C	10c
Standard B	10½c
Standard A	11½c
Standard hards	11¾c
Franklin No. 2, extra	9½c
American extra C	9¾c

Tea—Young Hyson 30c@81 10 @ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 @ lb; Japan 35c@$1 @ lb; Oolong 45c@55c @ lb; fancy $1 @ lb; Souchong 25@85c @ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 70c; and similar, old crop 65@70c, and little in market.

SYRUPS—Extra white drips 20c; sugar drips 6@7c; lower grades 4½@5c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The grain market is dull, flat and unsatisfactory. As will be seen from our imports, the arrivals are light. However, the demand is limited to the immediate wants of purchasers. Prices remain unchanged. We quote white wheat at $1 60@1 65; red winter $1 50@1 53. Oats—Mixed to prime 55@57c per bush. Corn—Ear 70c in bulk, and 77½@80c sacked; shelled, free in elevator 75c. Rye nominally 95@98c. Barley nothing doing.

HORSES—1573 sold on the 1272's at 25@26c.

HAY—Prime baled, wharf and track, $18@23; wagon $25@26.

HONEY—Clover 40c @ lb; buckwheat blossom 30c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 @ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 at 80@82c @ gallon; No. 2, 62 @68c.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs $1 25@1 35; sugar, in grain, 14@15c @ lb.

MILL FEED—Fine $1 10@1 15; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

ONIONS—Sales silver skins at $4 00@5 50 @ bbl; top sets $5 00@6 00 @ bush.

POULTRY—There is a fair demand for dressed poultry, chickens selling at 13@14c @ lb; turkeys 16@17c; ducks 14@15c.

POTATOES—The arrivals are light, though fully up with the demand. We quote as follows: Prime peachblows, $1 20@1 25 @ bush in a jobbing way.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 @ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 3c @ lb and woolen at 2½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25; timothy seed $3 25@3 50 per bushel; flaxseed $2 90@3 00; orchard grass $3; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2.

SALT—Our lots, per bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 70@1 80.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 40 per bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½@6¾c @ lb. Demand good.

WHISKY—We quote at 98c@$1 00 per gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 5, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Reported Crude per Penn'a & W. Va. River & Rail.	Receipts Reported Crude per Penn per A. V. R. R.	Exports.
Monday, March 30	5,666	....	613
Tuesday, March 31	2,501	....	1,201
Wednesday, April 1	5,331	1,201	....
Thursday, April 1	4,658	....	....
Friday, April 3	....	....	....
Saturday, April 4	776	872	151
Total for week	14,412	872	2,055
Since January 1	204,892	24,467	87,656
To April 4, 1874	409,304	25,339	89,713
Same time 1875	445,038	11,901	140,490
Same time 1872	225,508	14,710	125,549
Same time 1871	205,574	21,190	93,251
Same time 1870	210,037	28,966	74,722
Same time 1869	197,354	7,476	66,975
Same time 1868	232,817	10,002	60,330

BUSINESS.

The oil market during the week has presented but few changes worthy of notice. That trade was dull and prices very much demoralized, is nothing new to those engaged in the purchase or sale of oil. The receipts of raw have fallen off very materially. The supply, however, is still in excess of the demand. It will be observed that we have added a new feature to the oil market by reporting the daily price of crude oil at Smith's ferry delivered at the depot and at the wells. Buyers can take their choice. Refined oil was also dull. Prices were very unsatisfactory.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	20,705	14,412

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past ten years, from January 1st to

April 1, 1874	409,304
Same time 1873	445,038
Same time 1872	225,508
Same time 1871	205,574
Same time 1870	210,037
Same time 1869	197,354
Same time 1868	232,817
Same time 1867	1,102,900
Same time 1866	169,202
Same time 1865	37,994

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,350	872
Allegheny Valley Railroad	340	2,055
Total	17,254	2,927

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1st to April 4:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Penn'a R. R.	28,968	24,190	14,710	11,801	25,339
A. V. R. R.	74,773	96,251	125,548	140,490	89,713

Total 103,771 120,441 138,258 152,290 115,052

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market here was a quiet one. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the closing business day of the week. In this market, no sales were reported. The following are the rates current, with sales, at

PARKER'S:

6,000 bbls, United, at wells.....$1 60 at 62½
2,000 bbls, Union, at wells.....1 62 at 65
4,000 bbls, United, at river.....1 87½at 90
1,000 bbls, Union, at river.....1 92½

SMITH'S FERRY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Prices advanced, with sales at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station $1 47 per bbl: at wells $1 05 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market was dull and prices altogether nominal. Sales at works, f. o. b., 12½c; home trade, 13½c per gallon.

Philadelphia—Reported firm: spot 15c, May 16½c, June 16¾c.

New York—Market active, with heavy sales: April 16c, May 16¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet: city $1 05, country $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—The *Courier* says: The market is firm but quiet. On upper road $2 02½ @ bbl all at the close; wire-so-low, 2 00. The lower market was quiet but still firmer, closing at $1 62½ at wells and $1 90 at river bid. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road	$2 02½
1,000 bbls, upper road	2 02½
1,000 bbls, upper road	2 05
500 bbls, upper road	2 05
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 60
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 62½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 62½
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at river	1 87½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at river	1 90
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	1 62½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	1 65
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at river	1 92½

NEW YORK, April 4, closing 3.—Market active. Sales 10,000 bbls refined, April, at 16c. Philadelphia: 10,000 bbls, April, to June, 16¾c; 6,000 bbls, last half May, 16¾c; 10,000 bbls, prompt delivery, 15¾c.

TIDIOUTE, April 4.—Market firm at $1 70 bid at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 4.—Market quiet at $1 70@1 75.

OIL CITY, April 4.—Market quiet at $1 90@1 95.

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—Market dull and nothing doing at $2 00@2 02½.

PARKER'S, April 4.—Market quiet and firm; Union pipe $1 97½; United $1 95; others about $1 90.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Market firm; S. W. 15c; crude 7c; cases 20c; sales none. Futures: May 16¾c; June 16¾c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. Smuck	Riverside O. W.	81
Stevenson	Central O. W.	782
Fisher Bros.	Sunbeam O. W.	109
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	319
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	533
Bushnell	National O. W.	784
Total		2,669

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Riverside O. W.	81	Standard O. W.	319
Central O. W.	782	American O. W.	533
Sunbeam O. W.	109	National O. W.	784

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The following is a comparative statement of the cotton trade for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	Bales.
for the week	59,045
Same week last year	49,123
Total to date	3,401,118
Same date last year	3,042,620
Exports for the week	92,851
Same week last year	82,143
Total to date	2,072,360
Last year	1,822,972
Stock at United States ports	590,852
Last year	533,189
At all interior towns	90,120
Last year	101,257
At Liverpool	751,000
Last year	845,000
American afloat for Great Britain	391,000
Last year	495,000

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 52; corn quiet at 45@46. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull at 80@86. Provisions firm. Pork $16 50@16 75. Bulk shoulders 6½@6½c; clear rib 8½@8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9½c. Lard 9½c. Steady with moderate demand; No 1, 8c. Barley dull; No. 1, $1 55; No. 2, $1 40.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[Reported by Addy, Hall & Co.]

CINCINNATI, April 6.—There is no material change to note, demand being extremely light for all grades. Prices nominally unchanged.

NEW YORK.

April 4.—Late mail advices from Scotland concerning the Scotch pig state that much dissatisfaction exists among the miners and colliers from a proposed reduction of wages of two shillings per day. Their proposal to compromise at a reduction of one shilling, which the companies have refused to entertain, and also the announced failure of a large firm for a pretty large amount, who also are known to have considerable contracts running at high prices both in Scotland and North of England, have unsettled the market considerably there, and a number of Coltness furnaces (reported twelve) have dampened down preparatory to blowing out entirely if further efforts should compel. This state of affairs abroad, however, has as yet no particular effect on our market, as trade is and has been for a long time past only in such parcels as are wanted by the present necessities of the trade. Prices remain somewhat nominal at $37 for Eglinton, $39 for Summerlee, $38 50@39 50 for Glengarnock, and $40 00@41 00 for Colnness. We only hear of 100 tons Eglinton at a fraction under $37. For American pig prices are unchanged; there is rather more business moving, principally for future deliveries, at rates to be fixed. Considerable iron has been moved during the last two or three weeks, footing up perhaps 2,000 tons in lots at about our quotations, and besides we hear that the Thomas Company has sold about 3,000 tons, mostly foundry and forge, for season's delivery at rates to be fixed. In new American rails we learn that contracts cannot be made for season's delivery at less than $62 gold, while some mills are asking $63; the probabilities of strikes have the tendency to make holders to show great reluctance in making contracts for the future, except at an advance on present rates; 5,000 tons have been sold from stock at the work at a private price. There is a fair inquiry for old T, 1,000 tons of which was taken for Western delivery at a price we did not learn; we quote $40, and D. H. $41. Scrap is very dull and nominally $31@32 from yard. There is not much offering from dock. We only hear of 150 tons cast, from yard at a private price. Refined bar continues quiet at previous figures.

Imports of iron into New York, from January 1 to March 31, 1874:

	Bar, tons.	Pig, tons.	Sheet, &c., tons.	bdls.
From foreign ports	1,260	42,925	5,518	5,376
From coastwise	16	81	576	
Total	1,225	42,404	6,094	
Same time, 1873	3,510	14,749	57,214	

—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

April 4.—The market for pig iron remains dull, but there is a trifle firmer feeling at the close. Sales of 1,000 tons at $35 00 for No. 1 foundry, and $33 00 for No. 2, and 4,000 tons gray forge, to pipe works, at $29 00. We quote white and mottled at $25 00@27 00, here.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are without much demand, but prices steady. Sales at 2 2-10c per lb. 2,000 tons new rails sold at prices reserved. We quote at $60 00@65 00. Old rails move slowly; 600 tons changed hands at $42 00@43 00. Scrap is worth $41 00@42 00 for No. 1 wrought.

Scotch Pig—Is nominal, and will not bring over $37 00@37 50 for Eglinton and Glengarnock.

Steel—Cast steel is weak and in $1 00 per keg. Old metals are quiet. We quote:

Brass, light	@11c	Copper, heavy	@23 c
Brass, heavy	15@16c	Copper, bottoms	@24c
Copper, light	17½@23c	Lead	6@ 6½c
Anchors	9c	Chains	6½c

—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

April 4.—The demand for iron continues very quiet, and there has been no material change in prices, though holders are willing to listen to pretty low offers, and sometimes to accept them, for pig, both Scotch and American. A considerable portion of the 100 tons of Coltness which arrived on the John Boyd, was sold to arrive; the balance is still on the market. Refined bar iron is quiet and unchanged.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

EUROPEAN.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—(B. Radcliffe.)—Liverpool prices for Scotch pig irregular, and found no buying cautiously. Glasgow market weakest. On Thursday warrants were 91s 9d, rose on Friday to 92s 9d, to-day 88s 3d. This week a strike has commenced amongst the colliers, and the blast furnaces are damped out. In spite of this, our market does not rise, indicating great dullness of trade. Stock in store, up to 17th inst., 38,834 tons. Freights as follows—Newport or Tyne 16s 6d@17s, and Cardiff 16s 6d, Middlesbrough, March 17.—Trade is downward movement of prices was still more marked, a considerable fall taking place. There is no purchasing forward. To-day's prices are: No. 3, and 68s@68s 6d No. 4, net cash. The make of pig now largely exceeds the demand. With the manufactured iron trade very low, there does not appear any presgit prospect of a rally in prices in any department. Ordinary rails are about £9 last £10, and plates £12@12 5; puddled bars £6 12s 6d@£7. The Glasgow factives have occasioned some uneasiness, though they do not appear to have much affected local houses sincerely. The Cleveland iron warrant store is being organized, and will prove very useful to the district. The coal and coke trades are slack, and prices tend downwards.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 4.—The demand has not increased any since our last, but, on the contrary, it has lessened. Full California is the only description that has sold to any extent, and in many cases concessions were made to induce purchases. The stock has now touched such a low figure that a general feeling of confidence is beginning to manifest itself, though prices for average lots are now lower than at any other time this season, viz., 24@c. The new spring clip will be due in about three weeks, and the opinion here for the first few weeks is that values will be made to conform to the prices ruling at the primary markets. Medium grades still rule low sale at some concession in price. We quote:

Americans, new, good to choice.....@
Americans, new, low to fair.....15@25c
Americans, olds and yearlings.....@20c
Bavarians.....25@35c
English.....@
Californians.....35@40c

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Business quiet and unsatisfactory, owing to the prevalence of cold and wintry weather. Cotton goods more firmly held by agents at the lately reduced prices, but jobbing rates low and irregular. The *Daily Bulletin* says Prints are in better demand, and the steadfast dash any other class of goods. Hamilton shirtings reduced to 8½c. Woolen goods dull. Dress goods and black mohairs in fair request.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Cotton steady at 16c. Flour steady at $6 40@8 60. Wheat dull at $1 37 at 40. Corn steady at 42@57c. Oats steady at 30@35c. Rye firm at $1 05. Barley dull at $1 50@1 60. Pork quiet at $16 00@16 25. Lard—demand fair and market firm; steam 9½c; kettle 9½c. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand at 6½@6¾@6¾c. Bacon steady with moderate demand at 8½@8¾@9¼c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts 700. Market active to the extent offerings, and prices firm and unchanged. Sales fair to choice at $5 15@5 75. Shipments 1,000.

Hogs—Receipts 8,000. Market quiet and easy at $4 80@5 75 for common to choice. Shipments 35,000.

Sheep—Receipts 400. Good grades steady and unchanged; others dull.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 4.—Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat active and firm with moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan at $1 53; extra do at $1 52; amber do at 45¾c; No. 2 red at $1 47. Corn firm and market firm; high mixed 67½@67¾c, seller May 69c, seller June 70c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 2, 48½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Sugar in good demand and firmer; fair to fully fair 7¾@c prime 8¼c. Molasses in light receipts; fair fermenting 57½@58c; clistern bottom 60@55c. Coffee quiet; stock in dealers hands 8,500 bags, in first hands 5,500 bags; ordinary 20½@22½c; fair 22½@c; good 24@24½c; prime 24½@25c. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Flour nominal at $5 90@6 25. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 20; No. 2 $1 22½. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 2 fresh 44c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed fresh 62½c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No 1, 86c. Barley dull; No. 1, $1 55; No. 2, $1 40.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¼.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1874.

MONEY

closed 4@5 per cent. on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull, with actual business at 484@485 for bankers' 60 days sterling, and 487½@488 for demand.

GOLD

closed at 113¼, after selling at 113⅝@113⅜. Clearings $50,000,000.

TREASURY OPERATIONS

at the New York office during the week included the disbursement of $365,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipts of $2,570,000 for customs. Imports for the week, including dry goods, $982,000. Produce exports, $6,048,000. Specie exports, $918,000.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase, $4,930,200; specie, decrease, $1,326,700; legal tenders, decrease, $6,602,000; deposits, decrease, $220,500; circulation, increase, $78,200; decrease in reserve, $4,455,375.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong and steady, with considerable doing.

U. S. coupons 1881	121	5-20s, 1867	120
5-20s, 1862	117⅝	5-20s 1868	119⅛
5-20s, 1864	119⅝	New 5s	115⅝
5-20s, 1865	120⅛	10-40s	114⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	119	Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal in price.

Missouri 6s	94½	Virginia, old	55
Tennessee, old	88	North Carolina, old	29¾
Tennessee, new	89	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	55		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks declined ¼ to 1¾ per cent. in early dealings, Northwest continuing to have been the most prominent in the decline. At first board a partial recovery took place, but this gave way to depression after midday. At second call there was some recovery from the extreme decline; after Northwest, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Western Union were the leading features. The market was very dull during the last hour of business, and prices made a slight decline in the general list. In final dealings a steadier tone was observed. The aggregate sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 122,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Western Union, 20,000 Union Pacific, 9,500 Wabash, 18,000 Pacific Mail and 8,000 New York Central.

Canton	75	St. Paul preferred	63¼
W. U. Telegraph	79½	Wabash	45¼
Quicksilver	27¾	Do preferred	74
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	93½
American Express	63	Terre Haute	12
Wells, Fargo & Co.	78¼	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	69	Chicago & Alton	104¾
Pacific Mail	47¼	Do preferred	106
New York Central	100⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	39¾	Lake Shore	74
Do preferred	100	Burlington & Q	104
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	79
Do preferred	130	Panama	325
Michigan Central	85	Illinois Central	103½
Pittsburgh	93½	Union Pacific	38
Rock Island

CITY MATTERS.

Moving Day.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who change their place of residence on the 1st of April, should leave word at the counting-room, and the paper will be delivered promptly at their new homes.

Letters Held for Postage.

APRIL 5, 1874.

	Cents.
Boyd & White, Philadelphia, Pa	1
Boyd, John, Kittaning, Pa	1
Brown, W. R., Brownsville, Pa	1
Barton, Lowsie C., Wheeling, Va	1
Cook, Miss Lida, Uniontown, Pa	1
Harding, Mrs. J., Canfield, Ohio	3
Forsythe, Jacob, Allegheny, Pa	3
Foster, Hugh, Cokesburg, N. J	3
Logan, Everett, Allegheny, Pa	2
Mason & Co., Perry, Boston, Mass	2
McKee, Dr. I. D. Burlington, Iowa	1
McConnoy, Mrs. A. P., Lancaster, Pa	3
Naylor, George, Smithfield, Ohio	3
Peebles, Robert H., Newcastle, Pa	3
Phillips & Bro., T., Diamond, Pa	2
Rosenbach & Co., M., Philadelphia, Pa	1
Shallenberger, A. T., Rochester, Pa	3
Swartzwelder, Mrs. N. O., Sharpsburg, Pa	3
White, D. N., Sewickley, Pa	2
Webster, Mrs. Martha, Charlotteville, Va	3
Young, Miss Mary, Allegheny, Pa	1

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

A Saloon Robbed.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, the establishment of Mr. Simpson, called the Saloon Parlor, located on the south side of Fifth avenue, was robbed of a dozen of Heidsick and about five hundred cigars. The thieves effected an entrance through a back window into the billiard room, and there is no trace as to who they were. Mr. Simpson makes the usual inquiry, where were the police?

Extension Asked For.

Messrs. J. B. Lyon & Co., the well-known glass manufacturers, have issued a circular to their creditors asking for an extension. Creditors are requested to meet to-day at the office of T. C. Lazear, Esq., 97 Grant street, for the purpose of examining the statement made by the firm and considering the proposition. The firm is so well known that it is altogether probable the extension will be granted.

Suit for Damages.

John B. Hart, a resident of New Orleans, through his attorney, Mr. Sutton, has filed in the Prothonotary's office the preliminary papers to a suit against the Pennsylvania Rail road Company, to recover damages for injuries received in September last, while a passenger on the train. About twenty miles east of Altoona, a locomotive dashed into the rear sleeping car of the train, inflicting upon him injuries which he alleges are incurable.

Obituary.

In our obituary column this morning will be found a notice of the death of Mr. David Casey at the ripe old age of seventy-three. He was the father of Messrs. T. D. and James Casey, well known merchants of this city. Mr. Casey had lived in Western Pennsylvania for many years, and was beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was a kind hearted, good natured and his family and friends have the consolation of knowing that he died a true Christian. The family have our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Improving the Police Force.

Acting Mayor McMasters, under instructions from Mayor Blackmore, is rapidly ridding the police force of incompetent and unreliable men, to the end that the proper protection may be afforded citizens for their very considerable yearly outlay. Prompt hearings are had in all cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and when the testimony warrants, the Alderman discharges without fear or favor. Yesterday morning five patrolmen were before the court, one lamp washer were reported, in some instances for drunkenness and in others for neglecting while on duty. After a hearing upon the charges, all were forthwith dismissed. The action of Superintendent McKelvey and instructions of the Mayor are commendable.

Small Business.

Under the above captions, the Brookville *Republican* goes for a Pittsburgh drug house, as follows:

We are informed that a drug house of Pittsburgh, heretofore occupying the most honorable business position, has flooded this county with printed circulars, in which they propose to furnish the public, for a stated compensation, liquors done up in cases of one-half dozen pint bottles, or in larger numbers when desired, the goods to be delivered by express. That this is a contemptable business, a stinging rebuke to our business men's opinions of right thinking man, and we hope to see those engaged in it receive their just deserts. We think the business men of the Smoky City could well afford to direct their prayers for the conversion of these men. They are several degrees lower than the saloon keepers.

Splendid Vehicles at Low Prices.

A very large and splendid stock of carriages, buggies and light wagons can be seen at the extensive establishment of H. R. Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue. He has just returned from the East bringing with him one of the largest, most desirable and taking assortments of vehicles that has ever been exhibited in Pittsburgh. Mr. Davis has obtained a reputation for selling low and his representations as to his stock can be relied upon. Buyers are safe in his hands and, should they desire, can trade with him. He firm asks especial attention to the excellent top buggies which he offers at the low price of $135. These light style and top buggies will attract attention. Certainly the price and quality should cause a large demand. Persons wanting any kind of light vehicle should not fail to call on him.

Coroner's Inquests.

William Fair, who resided at No. 161 Irvin avenue, Allegheny, retired in his usual health on Saturday evening, and was found dead in his bed yesterday morning about 7 o'clock by a member of his family who went to his room to call him to breakfast. The deceased was employed as a laborer on the sewers and had been for some time. There are no facts known to his death. Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body yesterday morning and it was ascertained that he was subject to heart disease, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was an Irishman, had been in this country about five years, was fifty-seven years of age, married and left a wife and children, who are all old enough to care for themselves.

The Coroner last evening also held an inquest on the body of Richard Mabery, who died at his home on Locust street, Sixth ward, this city, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a verdict was returned of death from congestive apoplexy superinduced by the use of alcoholic stimulants. Mabery too, was an Irishman, had been in the country seven years, and leaves a wife and four small children.

The Allegheny Crusaders.

While the ladies of the central branch of the Women's Temperance Union have been holding large meetings, their sisters of the South Side and Allegheny branches have commenced an active campaign against the liquor dealers. Reports have already been given in these columns of the efforts in different wards made by the South Side ladies, and now we have to record that the Allegheny ladies have commenced the work. On Saturday morning about twenty-six of the ladies of the Allegheny Second ward branch, left the Rev. Dr. Swits' church, under the leadership of Mrs. church, on a visit to a number of saloons. They first called at the saloon of John Bamont, where, upon entering they were invited into the parlor. The ladies prayed and sang but were unable to induce the proprietor to sign the pledge.

The Bank Exchange, John Quackenbush proprietor, was next visited, and then the saloon of Wm. J. Scott, No. 57 Ohio street, and last the Keystone Saloon, corner of West and South Diamond streets, kept by Geo. Gerber. The ladies prayed and sang at each of these places, but were unable to secure any promises from any of the proprietors. At each saloon the keepers treated the ladies very courteously, but some of the leaders insulted them, and at Scott's saloon, John Knox, a constable of Ross township, who was considerably intoxicated, behaved in such a boisterous and insolent manner that the police were obliged to arrest him. He had a hearing in the afternoon before Alderman Neillie gave him some sound advice and fined him ten dollars and costs.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Easter week opens with "Shin Fane, or Shamrock Green" at the Opera House. This attractive piece introduces T. Grattan Riggs, the clever Irish comedian, in five different characters. Mr. Riggs will be supported by the stock company, and the rollicking play, full of amazing situations and permeated with genuine Irish wit, ought to be put through to the entire satisfaction of those who are especially grotesque. The relaxation from Lent will doubtless send crowds to the enjoyment of "Shin Fane."

English Opera at Library Hall.

Those of our good people who have observed Lent with the rigor will have a sharp-set appetite for amusements; and to this class—a very large one, by the way—the appearance of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and her great English opera company at Library Hall is the most opportune. The season, all too brief, will enable the company to give but six operas, opening with "Martha" this evening, and to be followed by "Maritana," "Marriage of Figaro," "Il Trovatore," "Fra Diavolo" and "Crown Diamonds." This will furnish a variety of choice music to our citizens, which they will avail themselves of to the full. We append the cast for "Martha," to be performed to-night:

Lady Henrietta.....Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.
Nancy.....Mrs. Zelda Seguin.
Lionel.....Joseph Maas.
Plunkett.....G. F. Hall.
Tristran.....Edward Seguin.
Sheriff of Richmond.....Thos. Bartleman.

Some good seats yet remain, which can be secured to-day at Hale's music store, No. 162 Smithfield street.

Academy of Music.

The stage at this theater will be occupied this evening by Miss Katie Putnam and her company, including Mr. Edwin Brown, a finished exponent of genteel comedy. The play announced is a dramatization of Charles Dickens' novel, "The Old Curiosity Shop," in which Miss Putnam will assume the characters of *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness*, and Mr. Brown that of *Dick Swiveller*. Miss Putnam has been generously endowed by nature, mentally and physically; and by culture and experience has brought herself up to a high degree of merit as an actress. She is capable of pleasing and interesting the most refined audiences; and we trust the public will turn out and give her a liberal share of patronage during her stay.

Seats may be secured for any night during the week by calling at the Academy box-office during the day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Seven new stars will be added to the constellation now in the ascendant at Trimble's Varieties Theater, this evening. These are: Miss Ella saunders, versatile artiste; M. C. Healey, comedian and dancer; Wilson and Johnson, song-and-dance men; Miss Annie Rochefort, songstress; Harry Fox, comedian; Jake Buell, Ethiopian comedian; Harry Fox, comedian. The former favorites, the Winnetts, Harry Kernell, Morey Rosedale, John Williams, Lucy Clifton, G. W. Herman and others remain. A drama, "The Irish Lass," and a rich olio will be given each night, and at Wednesday and Saturday's matinees.

Lina Edmund's American Theater.

The energetic Frank Aims keeps his place up to the times, always managing matters so as to have the freshest and most attractive novelties attainable. For the current week he announces a strong variety combination, and the engagement for six nights longer of Lina Weber and her company of beautiful blondes, including, of course, George Atkins and Mr. Wynnette. Mlle. Fontainbleau will continue her remarkable performances on the trapeze, and each night will take a walk along the ceiling, head downward. There will be a matinee this afternoon. Mr. Valentine Love will have a complimentary benefit.

The Vokes Family.

The Vokes family, aided by the dramatic company from Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, will give a series of performances at Library Hall next week. They are under engagement with Mr. Beaner.

THE WATER COMMITTEE

ANOTHER EXCITING MEETING.

OPENING OF THE BOILER BIDS.

A Question of Admitting a New Member---Another Early Meeting Necessary--Legality of the Body Questioned.

The Water Committee of the City Councils held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, Mr. Chalmers in the chair, the purpose being to open and take action on the bids for furnishing steam boilers for the new works and to elect officers. Besides a strong representation of members there was a large crowd of spectators in attendance, which, after the committee had proceeded for a little time in their room, caused an adjournment to the Common Council chamber.

ADMITTING A MEMBER.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, Mr. J. Harvey Jones, member of Select Council, presented to the chairman a notice of appointment from President Gross as a member of the committee.

Mr. McCarthy objected to the admission, on the ground that it was not legal, and this caused a tilt between him and Mr. Jones.

The Chairman decided Mr. Jones a member, and held that the appointment could only be contested in Councils.

Mr. McCarthy appealed from the decision of the Chair, claiming that it was in violation of the act of Assembly. The appeal was sustained, and a vote being taken by ayes and noes, on the question, shall the Chair be sustained? resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Aull, Fox, Goldthorpe, Hunter, Harrison, Laufman, Mitchell, Meyran, Mears, Morrison, Rush, Rayburn and Watson —12.

Noes—Messrs. McCarthy, Reilly and Wood—3. Not voting—Mr. W. C. Brown and Chairman Chalmers.

So the Chair was sustained and Mr. Jones admitted.

ANOTHER LEGAL QUESTION RAISED.

The monthly pay roll was then taken up and pending action thereon, Mr. Morrison arose and said that it appeared a question whether the action of this body to-night would be legal or not considering Mr. Jones's action, and moved that they adjourn.

Mr. McCarthy—I would move before adjourning, that the bids for boilers be opened first, so that there can be no tampering with the bids in the meantime.

Mr. Watson—I object. I think those bids could be held over until another meeting. The Water Commission did so, and they were all right. (Laughter.)

Mr. Reilly would suggest to Mr. Jones that he retire this evening and take no part in the proceedings.

Mr. Jones—I will not act with the committee this evening, if they will allow me to remain here. I would rather the thing would be acted upon by Councils.

Mr. Thomson—That will not leave the matter all right. You have been elected a member of the committee, and whether you act or not it is all the same.

Mr. Laufman—I would suggest that Mr. Jones resign for the present.

Mr. Laufman—I don't know what this means, but it seems to me there is a "set-up job" here to-night. You can not go back of an act of Assembly.

Mr. Fulton—I am sorry to say that I differ with the chair. The act of Assembly is such as Mr. Worthy says, and whatever we do here to-night, without the two members, will be illegal and void.

Mr. Mitchell—I think that if Mr. Jones leaves, it will be all right.

Mr. Fulton—No, it won't. It will still be a violation of the act of Assembly.

Mr. Watson—I move that the bids be handed back to the bidders, for the present, unopened.

Mr. McCarthy—I agree with Mr. Watson's motion, and hope the motion to adjourn will be withdrawn until action is acted upon.

The Chair—I still maintain that this is not the place to decide whether this is a legal committee or not.

Mr. Laufman—As there are not any private marks on these envelopes enclosing the bids, I can't see how they will be refused.

Mr. Aull—I agree with the Chair's decision and shall, therefore, support the motion.

Mr. Morrison—I renew my motion to adjourn. The chair has not put the motion.

Mr. Fulton—A motion to adjourn is *always* in order.

The Chair—Not when there is any business up.

Mr. Fulton—Whether there is business up or not, it is always in order.

Mr. Scully—I move as a remedy for a reconsideration of the question of acceptance of Mr. Jones.

The Chair—Mr. D. W. C. Cortright resigned from this committee, but still it left thirteen members from Common Council.

Mr. Aull—I move we proceed to open bids.

Mr. Wood—I object. If the Select Council appointed Mr. Jones it should have notified Common Council of that fact, that it might efficiently clear, though, to exclude Mr. Jones from membership of the committee.

Mr. Jones—I cannot see that any action of this committee will be illegal. I have already agreed to take no part in the proceedings to-night.

Mr. Mitchell—I move that Mr. Jones be considered not a member of this committee.

Mr. Thompson—I call for the question on the motion to adjourn.

The Chair—I decide it is not in order now.

Mr. McCarthy—I appeal from the decision of the chair.

The question was then called on the motion to adjourn, and it was lost by a vote of nine to eleven.

The Chair—We will now proceed to regular business.

The reading of the pay-roll was then concluded, after which the annual reports of the superintendent of the Water Works and Assessors of the water rents were presented. The documents were quite voluminous, they were accepted without being read.

THE BOILER BIDS.

The Committee then proceeded to open the bids for boilers for the new works. They were read and announced to be as follows:

Watson & Munroe—	
C. H. iron	$74,000
C. S. iron	81,465
Steel	93,991
Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works—	
For using in boilers C. H. iron	$70,875
Using Homogenous steel	78,800
Jarrod M. Brush & Co—	
C. H. iron	$53,503 80
Or, if coal surface is used	51,298 07
Lloyd & Black—	
C. H. iron	$55,689 05
C. H. iron—tubes are dispenced with	53,250 25
Phillips & Nimick—	
C. H. iron	$56,126 10
Dispensing with mud drums	53,696 60
Sligo special s. & iron	60,933 65
If mud drums are dispensed with	58,243 20
Brown's U. S. iron	63,118 90
Steel	63,643 20
Dispensing with mud drums	60,743 75
John Cooper, Engine Manufacturing Company, Mt. Vernon, O.—	
C. H. iron	$71,000
Best brand	78,000
Steel	81,400
Jarrod M. Brush & Co.—	
C. H. iron	$61,636
Sligo special	64,988
U. S. iron	66,871
Steel	67,532
The Eclipse Boiler Works presented a bid for tubular boilers, of the following figures, proposed the erection of the boilers for the sum of $5,000 each; duplicate batteries to be set up at the same price.	
Schall, Hoeveller & Co.—	
Steel	69,325
C. H. iron No. 1	71,795
James McNeil & Bro.—	
C. H. iron No. 1	$54,337 42
Sligo special plate	57,417 01
Homogeneous steel	57,184 28

The blowers' bids are for hot riveted boilers, and cold riveted ones $1,000 less.

H. Sellers, Son, hot riveted—	
(Iron not specified)	$61,636 00
Sligo special	64,988 00
U. S. iron	66,871 00
Steel	67,532 00
Mackrell & Porter—	
C. H. iron No. 1	$74,128 00
Best boiler plate	76,346 00
Steel	75,792 00
N. Snyder & Co.—	
H. S. iron, hot riveted	$ 52,507 00
Cold riveted	51,753 00
U. S. iron (hot riveted)	57,098 00
U. S. iron (cold riveted)	55,321 00
Steel (hot riveted)	56,193 00
Steel (cold riveted)	55,428 00
Brownsville Nail Works—	
C. H. No. 1 iron (cold riveted)	$ 62,796 00
C. H. No. 1 (hot riveted)	64,625 00
U. S. iron (hot riveted)	73,075 00
U. S. iron (cold riveted)	71,293 00
Phillips, Nimick & Co.—	
Phillips, Nimick & Co. (cold rivet)ed	70,110 00
Phillips, Nimick & Co. (cold riveted)	68,302 00
Conditional iron (hot riveted)	65,525 00

These bids do not include mud sipes.

Mr. Mitchell moved that one-half of the boilers be of iron and one-half of steel, sixteen boilers of each.

Mr. Meyran moved to amend the motion, so that all the boilers be constructed of steel.

Mr. Morrison—I would have added another amendment, providing that the Committee should have the privilege of rejecting any or all bids, as to the number of boilers which they should take.

Mr. Aull said that the matter before the Committee was one of importance, and a matter which should not be acted upon hastily. He thought that the members should be given an hour to investigate the matter thoroughly and ascertain who was really the best bidder.

Mr. Laufman moved to postpone action on the bids until 11 o'clock this morning, of the Committee.

Mr. Aull said that past experience had plainly shown the evils of hasty action. He thought the matter should be considered more thoroughly. Insisted that they could vote intelligently. He hoped that the motion to postpone would prevail.

Mr. Watson insisted on an immediate vote, and was certain that a majority of the members had already made up their minds in favor of the lowest bidder.

Mr. Aull said that he had no favorite, but if Mr. Watson had already succeeded in "striking" the right man, he didn't want to interfere with him.

Mr. Watson said that he had no favorite except the lowest and best bidder.

Mr. Fulton supported the motion of a postponement until the members could become better posted in the matter. He was not sure that any of the members being ready before the next meeting.

Mr. Aull said that the Committee on Reservoirs, of which he was a member, were in favor of closing up all contracts for the engines which would necessitate one-half the number of boilers.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday evening next, when the contract for boilers is to be let.

THE SOUTH SIDE CRUSADERS.

Hearing in the "Blossy" Rohe Case—The Ladies Held to Bail for Court.

On Saturday morning, before Alderman Patterson, of the South Side, a hearing was had in the case of "Blossy" Rohe, the saloon keeper, who charges a number of the women crusaders with unlawfully assaulting his house and obstructing his business. There was a large crowd in attendance, of course.

Messrs. L. J. Keefe and Gildey appeared as counsel for the ladies, and Messrs. Reed & Barr for the defendants.

After the charges had read the information, the plaintiff, Rohe, testified that he owned the saloon, and had a regular license for the sale of liquor, and that he had always complied with the law in every respect. As there seemed to be a popular feeling against him and his business, he assumed an air of injured innocence and contaminated virtue particularly edifying to see. He said he opened at the time the ladies called, and was therefore altogether unable to state anything relative to their conduct.

Mr. Sellers was the next witness called. His statement was that he had called at the saloon to get a drink of lager beer, when he found the ladies assembled on the side walk in front of the door, engaged in singing and prayer. Their presence, however, die not deter him from entering, inasmuch as he went in and, as he said, "got his drink," after which he came out again and stood on the doorstep, and watched them. He could say he saw Rohe at the time in the door. He didn't know any of the ladies except Mrs. Brown.

Mr. Scully was then called. He corroborated the evidence of the former witness. Had seen the women congregated in front of the saloon, but did not recognize any of them. In his opinion the people—spectators—were very badly scared. He thought it wouldn't have taken much more to have raised a commotion.

Miss Brown who lives opposite Rohe's place of business also testified as to the gathering, and after discussion by the counsel, the Alderman held the ladies to bail for Court.

THE PIPE CONTRACT.

A BILL IN EQUITY FILED.

Mr. McCarthy Prays an Injunction to Prevent Payment of Money.

Contents of the Document in Full---Citizens the Plaintiffs and the Officers of the City and the Contractors the Defendants.

Our readers are well aware that at a recent meeting of the Water Committee, Mr. Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor elect, and a member of the Committee, presented an opinion by George P. Hamilton, Esq., attorney, which expressed doubts about the legality of the reorganization of the late Water Commission, and recommended the filing of a bill in equity to test the validity of the contract made by said Commission for water pipe. Under the advice contained in the opinion a resolution was adopted instructing the City Attorney in connection with Mr. Hamilton to file the bill in equity as recommended. At a subsequent meeting this resolution was reconsidered, and further action postponed. McCarthy who opposed the reconsideration, then stated that he would institute proceedings himself. About five o'clock on Saturday evening the bill in equity was filed, in the Prothonotary's offices and a copy is printed below in full, together with the affidavit of Mr. McCarthy attached thereto. At the meeting of the Water Committee held the same evening, a report of which is elsewhere given, a copy of the bill was served by Deputy Sheriff Gibson upon Chairman W. C. Chalmers. It is altogether likely that the matter will come up in court at an early day. Following is the bill:

Wm. C. McCarthy vs. The City of Pittsburgh, James Blackmore, Mayor, Robt. M. Snodgrass, Controller, and C. L. Magee, Treasurer of said city, and Geo. B. Chalmers, P. H. Laufman, J. D. Scully and others, Water Committee of said city, of which Geo. B. Chalmers is Chairman, and Wm. Smith, Roland H. Smith and Henry W. Smith, In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, sitting in equity. To the Honorable Judges of said Court:

The said plaintiff brings this, his bill, as well for himself as for such other citizens, residents and tax-payers of said city, who, agreeing to contribute the expenses of this suit, may become parties thereto, and thereupon your orator complains and says:

First—That he is citizen resident and taxpayer of said city, and is therefore interested in any question which may increase the amount of taxes chargeable upon the inhabitants of said city.

Second—That by an act of Assembly of April 6, 1867, and supplements thereto, said city was authorized to construct works for supplying the inhabitants thereof with water.

Third—That the Select and Common Councils of the said city, on the 30th day of October, 1871, enacted an ordinance which provided that the control, care and management of said works in charge of a Commission to consist of five citizens and freeholders of said city, to be appointed, as in the said ordinance is more fully set forth, for terms as therein provided.

Fourth—That said Commission was filled by the election of five citizens and freeholders of said city, and members of said Councils, and duly organized by the election of Presidents, Secretary and other officers, and entered upon the execution of their powers and duties.

Fifth—That said Commission was authorized and empowered by said ordinance (*inter alia*) to prepare detailed plans for the erection and construction of said works, and to do all other things necessary for the completion thereof in accordance with the requirements of said Councils on the 10th day of July, 1871, and to make and enter into contracts for the work and materials thereof.

Sixth—That the said Commission on the 23d day of January, 1872, made and entered into a contract in writing of that date with the said William Smith, to provide the pipes and special castings required for said works, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-eight tons, at prices ranging from eighty-three to eighty-three and a half dollars per ton, which said contract has been in part performed by the said William Smith, and is now in course of being fulfilled.

Seventh—That your orator is informed and believes that the said William Smith has claimed and alleges that the city is indebted to him under said contract in the sum of about one hundred sum of about three hundred thousand dollars, and that the said sum is about to be paid to him by the said Commission by the said Water Committee, claiming to have the power to so do.

Eighth—Your orator further says that he has been advised and believes that the ordinance creating said Commission, and that said contract with William Smith are without warrant or authority of law whatsoever.

Ninth—Your orator further avers and believes that if said money is paid to said William Smith, the same will be lost to said city, owing to the insufficiency of the bond of said Committee, claiming to have the power to so do.

Eighth—Your orator further says that he has been advised and believes that the ordinance creating said Commission, and that said contract with William Smith are without warrant or authority of law whatsoever.

Ninth—Your orator further avers and believes that if said money is paid to said William Smith, the same will be lost to said city, owing to the insufficiency of the bond of said Committee, claiming to have the power to so do.

Tenth—And your orator further avers that said contract, dated January 23d, 1872, made with the said William Smith, he believes and so charges, is void in fact, inasmuch as the said William, Roland H. and Henry W. Smith. The said Roland H. and Henry being sons of the said William, partners, trading and doing business as Wm. Smith & Sons, and that the said Roland H. Smith was at the time said contract was executed, and still is, interested in the profits and advantage thereof, or has since become such, and is a partner, by and with the consent of the said William.

Eleventh—And your orator further avers that the said contract was made, as at the time said contract was made, a member of the Select Councils of said city, elected from the sixteenth ward, and was then and there an interested upon his duties as a member of said Councils, and that he continued to be such a member of the same, actively participating in the business of said Councils.

Twelfth—And your orator further avers and believes that said contract, for the reasons set forth in paragraphs ninth and tenth of this bill is in violation of an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, of the 31st of March, 1860, and is therefore absolutely null and void, and that the said William, Roland H. and Henry W. Smith, or either of them, are not entitled to receive of the said city any part or portion of their alleged earnings under the same.

The plaintiff therefore asks and prays:

I. That said contract of the 3d of January, 1873, between said city and William Smith, be declared null and void, and that said Councils may be enjoined by preliminary injunction issuing out of and under the seal of this Court during the pavement of any money to the said William Smith, Roland H. Smith and Henry W. Smith, or either of them, for or on account of said contract; and that the said Robert M. Snodgrass, Controller, and the said James Blackmore, Mayor of said city, may in like manner be enjoined, the first from approving of and drawing orders in favor of the said Smiths, or either of them, on account of said contract, or from paying the same to the said Smiths, or either of them, on account of said contract, and the latter from signing any such warrants.

II. And that said Water Committee may, in like manner, be enjoined from making any provision or giving any direction for the payment to the said Smiths, or either of them, of any money for or on account of said contract.

WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY.

GEORGE P. HAMILTON,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

I certify there is no error to print this bill.
GEORGE P. HAMILTON.

City of Pittsburgh—ss:

Personally appeared before me, an alderman in and for said city, the said William C. McCarthy, who, being duly sworn, says that the facts and matters and things contained in said bill, so far as the same are averred on his own knowledge, are true, and so far as averred upon information and belief, he believes the same to be true.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of April, A. D. 1874. LOUIS HAGER,
Alderman.

BOARD OF REVISION.

Appeals from the Eighth and Twelfth Wards.

The Board of Revision met Saturday morning, Mr. McElroy in the chair.

On motion the rules were suspended and the Board proceeded to the consideration of appeals from assessments in the Eighth ward.

George P. McBride, house on Ross street, reduced from $5,000 to $4,000.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of appeals from assessments in the Eighth ward.

Sixty-six and a half foot lots on Tannehill street were reduced to $35 per foot.

Alex. Seanor's two-story brick house sane street, reduced from $2,000 to $1,600.

Mary Herd, a three-story brick house, from $1,200 to $1,000, and a two-story frame house, both on the same street, from $340 to $150.

George Ammon's appeal was dismissed.

Lot 24x100 on Webster avenue, owned by Wm. Kerr, reduced from $1,200 to $800.

H. Hudson, five two-story brick houses, reduced from $4,000 to $3,000.

Lot 24x100 on Webster avenue, owned by Wm. Kerr, reduced from $1,200 to $800.

H. Hudson, five two-story brick houses, reduced from $10,000 to $5,000.

R. McKibbeney, three two-story brick houses, reduced from $5,000 to $3,100; also, one three-story brick house from $4,000 to $2,500.

Assessment of Mr. Amerman was reduced from $4,740 to $3,740.

E. Lockett, two-story brick house, reduced from $2,000 to $2,000.

A. D. Berger obtained a reduction of $5,000 on several buildings.

James Little, two two-story brick houses from $4,000 to $3,200, and two two-story brick houses from $5,000 to $4,000.

Elci Dilliares obtained a reduction on two two-story brick houses from $2,000 to $1,200.

Wm. Cannon obtained a reduction on three two-story brick houses from $3,700 to $3,000, located on Tannehill street.

Crawford street lots 132 feet deep, between Clark and Reed streets, were fixed at $65 front.

Five story brick building on Fulton street, owned by David Jones, were reduced from $5,000 to $4,500.

On motion, two-story brick house of Mrs. Mary Jane Hartupee, Sylvie avenue, was reduced from $1,000 to $800.

TWELFTH WARD.

Jacob Covode, Mulberry alley, three houses were reduced $600 and one two-story brick house from $2,500 to $2,200.

Alexander McClure & Co., Smallman street, lots between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, reduced from $140 to $120 per foot front. Also lot, from $5,000 to $4,000, and house from $750 to $500.

Atlas Works, Smallman street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, lots on north side reduced to $120 per foot front. Valuation of machinery of Atlas Works was reduced $3,000, and "covered way" from $5,000 to $1,000.

MESSRS. MAHOOD AND HOGG.

The Golden Canister Tea House, 29 Diamond Street.

We wish to direct the special attention of our readers, particularly those who make regular visits to the Diamond market, that Messrs. Mahood & Hogg have commenced business at No. 29 Market street, with a large and varied stock of the finest teas, coffees and family supplies generally. These gentlemen have had ample experience in the trade, and possess every facility for making their purchases in the best home and foreign markets, of all articles required in their business. The patrons of this house may rely on being well served on the most reasonable terms. The prices and quality of their goods will compare favorably with those of any house in the trade and all orders will be carefully filled and promptly delivered. Those who are not familiar with the location will observe the "Golden Canister" above the door. A call is solicited, and those who have any hesitation about ordering teas, are furnished with samples gratis for testing. The stock includes the finest black and green teas imported, which are guaranteed to please the taste of the most fastidious tea drinker. They have a specialty in "standard black teas," at one dollar per pound, offered at no other house in the city. They also have a rich tea, excellently flavored, at seventy-five cents per pound, together with a full stock of Japans, Oolongs, Young Hysons, Imperials, etc. Also, a splendid stock of coffees and fine family groceries of all kinds which are supplied as low as by any other house in the trade. The firm has their somest delivery wagon in the city, and all goods are promptly delivered by them. Housekeepers should by all means give this new firm a call, and test the quality of their teas. They will find all goods just as represented, and no resort to catch-penny tricks and devices. Remember the "Golden Canister."

The Smith Poisoning Case.

The case of DR. William Smith, of Temperanceville, charged with murdering two of his patients by administering poison to them, will be taken up in the Oyer and Terminer Court to-day.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Lecture Course of 1873-4—Report of the Committee.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Capt. W. P. Herbert, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, submitted a report of the results of the course of lectures delivered under their auspices, from which it appears that the season was one of the most prosperous in the history of the Association. Following is the

REPORT OF THE LECTURE COMMITTEE:

To the President and Board of Directors of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—Your Lecture Committee appointed for the season of 1873-4 would respectfully report: That we have made earnest and active efforts to fulfill the duties pertaining to the Committee, and we are gratified to report that our labors have been rewarded with a measure of success.

We were fortunate in securing for the Twenty-second Annual Course—which consisted of twelve lectures and entertainments—some of the ablest lecturers in the field, and many of them, new faces to our Pittsburgh audiences, all of whom, with possibly an exception, gave much pleasure and satisfaction to those who heard them. We think we can refer to the excellence of our course with pardonable pride. Unfortunately for us, as well as for the public in general, the finances of the country were sadly disturbed during last September and October, at which time your committee were just prepared to place on sale their season tickets for the course.

The stringency in monetary affairs interfered seriously with the sale. The result was but 594 was sold, in contrast with 827, which was the number sold the previous season. The "season tickets with reserved seats," those in section "A," 226 in numbers, found a ready sale, as during the previous season.

The entertainment, with the number of single admission tickets sold for each, were as follows:

October 30, 1873, Rev. Newman Hall, D.D. Subject: "Dignity of Labor"	215
November 4, 1873, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D. Subject: "Orders of Nobility"	147
November 13, 1873, Hon. Tom Fitch. Subject: "The Coming Empire"	76
November 17, 1873, John B. Gough. Subject: "Now and Then"	1,098
November 25, 1873, Miss Anna E. Dickinson. Subject: "For Your Own Sake"	290
December 2, 1873, Hon. Daniel Dougherty. Subject: "An Evening of Recitations"	361
December 9, 1873, Wm. S. Andrews. Subject: "Philadelphia"	199
December 18, 1873, Dr. Dio Lewis. Subject: "Our Girls"	222
January 6, 1874, Rev. W. H. H. Murray. Subject: "Deacons"	63
January 22, 1874, Hon. Wm. Parson. Subject: "George Eliot"	57
January 27, 1874, Mrs. M. A. Livermore. Subject: "The Battle of Waterloo"	263
February 3, 1874, Thomas Nast. Subject: "Caricaturing"	1438

The number of admissions sold, added to say four-fifths of the number of season tickets, would make the number in attendance at each lecture. It would not, however, fairly indicate the popularity of the lecturer, as the state of the weather materially affects the size of the audience.

In addition to the regular course your Committee made arrangements for a number of entertainments by which, from profits and commissions, a handsome sum was added to our treasury. They were as follows:

November 21, 1873—Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe—Select Reading.

November 29, 1873—Camilla Urso Troupe—Concert.

January 16, 1874—Mrs. Scott-Siddons—Select Readings.

February 6, 1874—Thomas Nast—"Caricaturing."

February 28, 1874—John B. Gough—Matinee lecture, "Peculiar People."

March 3, 1874—John B. Gough—Lecture, "Temperance."

March 5, 1874—John B. Gough—Lecture, "Night Scenes in a Great Metropolis."

March 11, 1874—C. Richings-Bernard Company —"Oddle Folks Concert."

March 12, 1874—C. Richings-Bernard Company —"Oddle Folks Concert."

March 13, 1874—C. Richings-Bernard Company —"Oddle Folks Concert."

Our Treasurer (see report of James M. Bell, the Treasurer of the committee,) were $10,943 91, and the expenditures amounted to $8,228 76, leaving a net profit of $2,715 15.

In conclusion, we return our thanks to the Directors of the Association for the kind support rendered us, as well as to a generous public, who have this season, as heretofore, liberally sustained our efforts. We would also express our appreciation of the courtesy and kindness extended to us by the press in our Committee during the season.

On behalf of the Lecture Committee,

W. P. HERBERT,
Chairman.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF JAMES M. BELL, TREASURER.

Dr.—Cash from Season Tickets, 368 at $4 00	$ 1,472 00
Cash from Season Reserved Seats, 226 at $6 00	1,356 00
Cash from Evening admissions	8,115 91
actual Insolvency, of the said William Smith.	$10,943 91
Cr.—Cash paid Lecturers	$ 4,466 58
Cash paid Hall Rent	1,575 00
Cash paid for Advertising	1,263 56
Cash paid Music and Sundry Expenses	923 70
Net profits	$8,228 76 / 2,715 15
	$10,943 91

THE GAMBLING CASES.

Hearing Before Alderman Hagar—One Defendant Held for Trial.

On Saturday afternoon a hearing was had before Alderman Hagar in the latest gambling suits, John A. Wood and David Strain being the defendants. Col. Bayne appeared for the Commonwealth, F. M. Magee, Esq., for Wood, and Wm. Reardon, Esq., for Strain. There was quite a large attendance of spectators present. Officers Dressler and Metz testified to the effect that they had visited the establishment of Wood on Wood street below Fifth avenue for the purpose of investigating said charge of keeping a disorderly house, one of whom had given bail a few hours before the descent to answer a charge of gambling, and that they found the game in full blast in progress.

The witnesses were cross-examined by the counsel for the defense, but there was no getting over the fact that they saw the game of the wheel and that the cry of "stop her," "keno," &c., had been ringing out clearly during the evening.

Col. Bayne argued that the defendant should be held to bail to answer at the present term